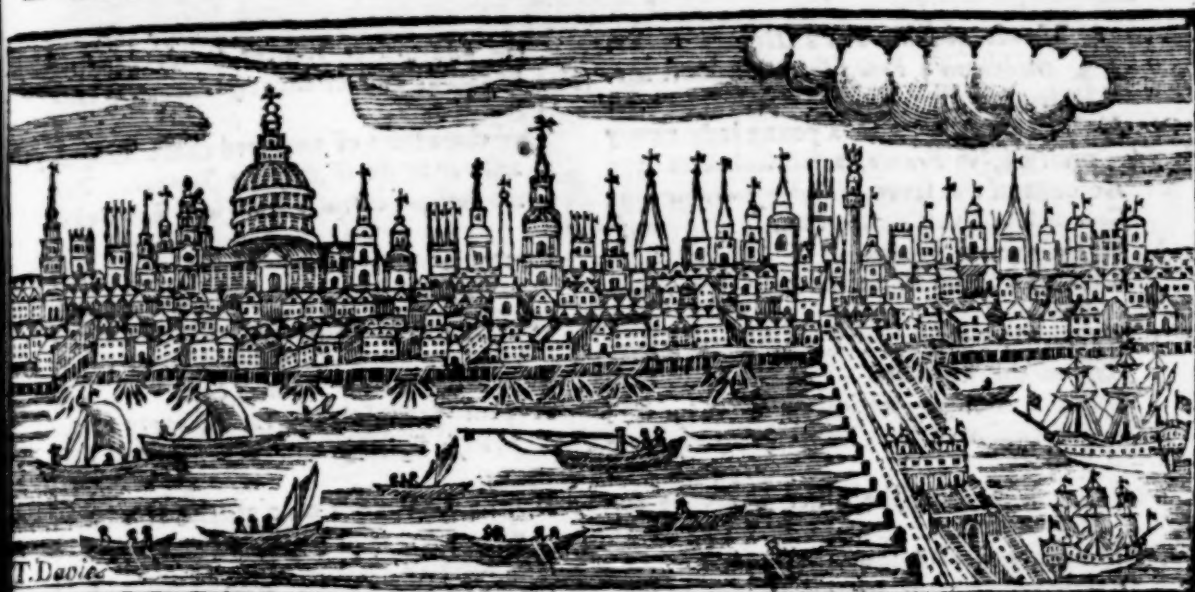


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1749.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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- II. Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament, continued.
- III. Abstract of Mr. Tell's Defence of Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry.
- IV. Letter from one of the Settlers in Nova Scotia.
- V. The Characters of two Lord Chancellors.
- VI. Account of the Weekly Journals, on several Political Subjects.
- VII. Abstract of A Letter to a young Lady newly married; a satirical Piece.
- VIII. A Description of the North Riding of Yorkshire.
- IX. Solution of a Geometrical Question.
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# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> bstract of Mr. Toll's Defence of Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry, against Mr. Dodwell.	391
Abstract of A letter to a young lady newly married, in France, a satirical piece	392
Account of the several <i>Weekly Journals</i>	393
Cape Breton given up too soon	ibid.
Of the fire of London	ibid.
Character of Q. Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell	394
Affair of Algiers	ibid.
Case of the butchers	ibid.
Solution of a geometrical question	395
A description of the North Riding of Yorkshire	395, 396
Scarborough, and the other boroughs described	ibid.
The other market-towns	396
Remarkables in Richmondshire	ibid.
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	397—405
DEBATE on the motion for an address	ibid.
SPEECH of C. Numisius against it	397
SPEECH of Quintus Mucius, in favour of it	401
Of the late treaty of peace	397, 401, &c.
Several paragraphs in the address objected to, and the objections answered	398, 403
A summary of the most important affairs that happen'd last session of parliament, continued	405—412
Of bills brought in, and not passed into laws	405
The bill for limiting the time of serving in the army	ibid.
The paper credit bill with respect to the American colonies and plantations	ibid. G.
The African trade bill, and several petitions relating to it	406, &c.
The white-herring and cod fishery bill	409
Of motions that did not go the length of bills	410
Of the Hudson's-Bay trade	ibid.
Of the motion relating to seamen	412
The motion for holding the summer assizes at Ipswich	ibid.
Copy of a letter from one of the settlers in Nova Scotia, giving an account of their arrival, of the country, and of their proceedings there	412—415
Observations on grief	415
Of private revenge and publick justice	416
Abstract of a book, intitled, <i>Free and can-</i>	

<i>did disquisitions relating to the church of England, and the means of advancing religion therein</i>	417
The characters of two lord chancellors, in answer to the <i>Westminster Journal</i>	419
Some curious extracts from lord Bacon's life	419, 420
Preamble to lord chancellor Harcourt's patent for creating him a peer	421
Sir John Davys's character of a good chancellor	422 notes.
Wife saying of Sir Richard Steel	423
A plan proposed for the recovery of the British herring and cod fisheries	423, 424
POETRY. An ode on a gentleman's birthday in the <i>West</i>	425
The surprize	ibid.
The cure	426
Wrote extempore on hearing the character of a lady, lately deceased	ibid.
Virtuous love, a song	ibid.
Hymn for sickness	ibid.
On miss Carter, of Deal	ibid.
The surprize, inscrib'd to miss — of Gloucester	427
Ill habit, a fable	ibid.
The wolf reform'd, a fable	428
The question, a song, to miss Eliza Thomas.	ibid.
Monsieur Voltaire, of the Newtonian philosophy, translated by Mr. Bancks	ibid.
To butcher Goffe, extempore	429
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	430
A remarkable storm, and surprizing eruption of water in Cumberland	ibid.
Devastations by locusts in Germany, Hungary and Poland	ibid.
Election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex	431
General court of the Bank	ibid.
Sessions at the Old Bailey	ibid.
Sheriffs sworn in	432
New lord mayor elected	ibid.
A new patent to the duke of Somerset	ibid.
Receipts for distemper'd cattle	ibid. and 436
Marriages and births	432
Deaths	433
Ecclesiastical preferments	ibid.
Promotions civil and military	ibid.
Persons declar'd bankrupts	ibid.
Prices of stocks ; wind, weather	434
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	435
Catalogue of books	439





THE  
LONDON MAGAZINE.  
SEPTEMBER, 1749.

*Having given an Abstract of Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Primitive Church \*, and of Mr. Dodwell's Free Answer thereto †, we shall now give an Abstract of A Defence of the Free Inquiry, by Frederick Toll, A. M. Rector of Dogmersfield, Hampshire.*



**U**PON the point in question, as stated by Dr. M. and answered by Mr. D. Mr. Toll observes, that neither of the meanings put upon the doctor's words by Mr. D. can be the doctor's meaning. "I suppose, says Mr. T. it will be admitted, that many things may be possible to almighty power, which are in themselves incredible: Incredible, not because they are contrary to the established laws of nature, but because they are trifling, because ridiculous, because to no manner of end or purpose. Several miracles of this character Dr. M. has produced in the course of his work, as deliver'd down to us from the earliest ages upon the authority of the fathers. To these instances therefore, and others of the like nature, his meaning in the passage under consideration is in all fair and equitable construction to be restrained."

As to the credit due to church historians, Mr. T. admits it to be a question of great moment, but observes, that even Mr. D. himself has confessed, that false miracles might have been obtruded by wicked, and believed by weak men, without prescribing any rule for determining which of the historians we are to give credit to, and to which we are not, except that mentioned by Dr. M. which depends on the characters of the persons attesting, or the nature of the things attested; and as to both these, the historians of the 3d, 4th, and following

centuries deserve as much credit as those of the first or second.

Upon the first of the five heads of Dr. M's. Inquiry, Mr. T. replies, that if these miraculous powers had no effect on the conversion of heathens, it is not easy to conceive for what purpose they were continued in the church; and if they had, it is as hard to conceive how all the writers for so long a space of time could avoid taking particular notice of some of them; especially, as in the *Acts of the Apostles* we find the persons, time, place and occasion of every miracle so circumstantially denoted. And as these miraculous powers have certainly ceased long since, without any writer's having ever taken notice of the time when they did cease, the event of their ceasing could appear no more extraordinary to the writers of the first or second century, than to those of any future century.

As to the miracle at the martyrdom of Polycarp, Mr. T. first gives his reasons for disbelieving it, and then observes, that supposing it to be true, it proves nothing against Dr. M. who undertakes only to shew, that we have no good reason to believe, that God Almighty did continue to work miracles by the agency or instrumentality of man, after the days of the apostles; but does not pretend to shew, that God Almighty might not suspend, or reverse, the laws of nature, upon any occasion that in his wisdom he might think worthy of it.

Upon the second, as to the testimony of Irenæus, Mr. T. observes, that even Mr. D. himself allows, that his expression or testimony is to be understood in a limited sense; and afterwards Mr. T. shews, that Irenæus himself had not the gift of tongues, which of all others was the most necessary for the place of his mission. And as to what St. Paul says, in his epistles, Mr. T. insists, that it is most agreeable to reason to restrain it to a few of the most eminent disciples.

D d d x.

Upon

\* See our Magazine for January, p. 17.

† See Do. for July, p. 318.

Upon the third head, Mr. T. justifies Dr. M's observations on *Justin Martyr* and *Irenaeus*, and afterwards observes, that a man's laying down his life for his opinions is no proof of his capacity or judgment, and consequently no proof of his having never been imposed on as to facts, or led into errors.

Upon the fourth head, as to the power of raising the dead, Mr. D. says, that the frequency of this miracle might have been the very reason why particular instances are not recorded: To which Mr. T. answers, that as to common natural occurrences this argument might hold, but with respect to such extraordinary supernatural occurrences, it was downright ridiculous: And as to *Theophilus*, Mr. D. having said that *Autolycus* desired to see a man raised from the dead with his own eyes, and that this being refused was no sign of the power being withdrawn; Mr. T. answers, that the passage, as cited by Mr. D. himself, plainly demonstrates, that *Theophilus* was not able to give his friend the satisfaction he required, either by raising a person himself, by letting him see one raised by any other, or by shewing him one then alive, whom he could make sufficient proof to have been once dead.

As to healing the sick, especially that of the emperor *Severus* being cured by the christian *Proculus*, Mr. T. observes, that *Tertullian*, who relates this fact, does not relate it as a miracle.

As to casting out devils, Mr. D. having only referred to a late treatise on the subject, Mr. T. observes, that no treatise written on the case of demoniacs, as described in the *New Testament*, can be of any moment in the present dispute.

As to prophetick visions, and the discovery of mens hearts, which Mr. D. passes over as of no importance, Mr. T. remarks, that both *Irenaeus* and *Tertullian* affirm, that some had this gift of discovering mens hearts in their days, tho' 'tis a gift that does not appear evidently to have been ever given to the apostles, which is a strong presumption, that such a gift was never given to any future christian.

And as to the gift of tongues, Mr. D. having said, that it was easy to assign a cause why this gift in particular might be withdrawn, and the rest continued; Mr. T. shews, that this gift was more necessary to be continued than any other, because no man could make the proper use of any other, unless he could speak the language of the people among whom he exercised the other.

Upon the fifth head, Mr. T. illustrates and enforces the answers made by Dr. M. to the several objections that might be started against his *Free Enquiry*.

And, lastly, he gives a short view of

the argument as it stands at present; but concludes thus:

"After all, let it not be understood, that I take upon me peremptorily to decide upon the question, whether *miraculous powers* did, or did not, subsist in the christian church after the days of the apostles: The whole and only intent of these papers is to shew, that Dr M's hypothesis may be true, for any thing Mr. D. has said to disprove it."

*A Satirical Piece having been lately published at Paris with great Applause, intitled, A Letter to a young Lady newly married, we shall give our Readers the following Extracts from it. She is an English Lady, but married to a French Nobleman; and the Letter begins thus.*

*Madam,*

IF you had been born at *Paris*, your education would have prevented many rusticities which you have brought over from *London*. Had you but a single one, it would make us laugh, and it is mortifying to be laughed at. I who do not laugh at them, may venture to tell you of them. Can you, after this, continue to be my friend? That would be still the *English woman*, and my design is to make you a *French* one. It is not enough to be a *French woman* by marriage, you must become one by your behaviour. Consider the amiable nation that has adopted you: It will pardon your vices, but never any thing that is impolite. You shew your impoliteness not only at home, but you carry it to our assemblies, and our publick walks.

At home your impoliteness is glaring. It is now six months since you was married, and you still love your husband. Your tirewoman has the same weakness with respect to her husband; but you, madam, are a marchioness.

How long will you keep that demure look, so ill becoming the married state, and pardonable only in ladies that long for a husband? A gentleman told you, that you was handsome, and you blushed. Open your eyes, madam: Here, the ladies never blush, but with the pencil. Why so negligent of your dress, when your husband is absent? He comes home again, and you deck yourself out! I thought you very young, but you behave like a grandam: You are gone back to the age of the patriarchs: Borrow the book of modern fashions; you will read there, that ladies never dress, but to please a lover, the publick, or themselves.

I could, madam, if I would, ruin your reputation, merely upon your behaviour of a morning. One finds you up at eight o'clock: That would be regular, if you were just come from a ball. And what do you when up? You employ yourself in setting



ting accounts with your cook and your house-steward. Let me tell you, madam, it is the husband's business to settle accounts as well as to pay, tho' my lady's entertainments be the chief part of his expence. What do you do next? you write to some of your relations, who are as cold as their country, and have nothing to recommend them, but good-sense, good-morals, and freedom. What shall I say? you read books of morality and history, at a time when our *French* pens are daily hatching whole volumes of wit! What a world of fine jokes should we have, if all this were known!

At last it comes into your head, to go to your toilet; but how little do you know the importance, the order, and the duties of the toilet! You are but eighteen, and not so much as one gentleman to attend you there; only a couple of chamber-maids, whom you never scold at. The very first head-suit they bring you is just what you chuse to have; and the gown you call for, is the gown you really put on. Your women wonder how it happens, that they bestow more time in decking themselves out, than in dressing their mistress. I must inform you, madam, that they suspect your parentage. But who would believe, that one of them was recommended to you by your husband, after your having dismissed that notable girl, who was bred up at court?

The bell rings for dinner, and down you come into the hall, before it has ceased tinkling. Had you no more ribbons to put on, to make the company wait for you? But, oh! astonishing! your steward came in and told his master, that his orders had been obey'd; and I positively know, that you yourself taught him that ill-bred expression: Every where else, it is always, Madam, your orders have been obeyed. When the company had sat down to table (here I cannot help laughing, tho' it gives me pain) you ask'd a blessing: We imagined ourselves at the house of the vicar, who would perhaps have done us the favour to spare that ceremony, but my lady F marchioness would not.

*A little farther, talking of her pulling a pair of her husband's ruffles out of her work-basket, he says,*—What a fine opportunity you then had to enrich your attire! That set of diamonds you found at the bottom of it, what a fine water, and how much superior to those you have? Your husband had sily stole them in there, by way of present: But how ill bestowed! You admired his generosity, but seemed more pleased with his gallantry than with the jewels, which you returned, and insisted upon his applying the money he was

to give for them, towards paying a tradesman, to whom he had done the honour of running in his debt. To mind one's debts is quite vulgar: debts are the badge and the proof of a high-birth; and I could lay a wager, that a debtor who owes 100,000*l.* is a greater lord by one half, than he who owes but fifty.

*In talking of her impoliteness at assemblies, he says,* You bring it into our very assemblies. You boldly come there with the complexion nature gave you. The porters wife who opened the door to you, cut just the same figure. You had better cross the sea again, if you are resolved to appear such as you really are.

*A little farther, he says,* You take your place, without having run up to the glass, and said, What a frightful figure I make! I am dressed like a mad creature, &c.

*And in talking of her impoliteness in the publick walks, he says,* Nay worse, you are seen there of a morning. But what figures do you see there? Why, women without birth or beauty: Politicians, who think all places alike for contriving how to humble our enemies: Philosophers, who come there for an airing. Don't you see, madam, that you're out of your place? One would think, that you went to walk there for nothing else but your health, &c.

*And he concludes his letter thus:* Do you not agree to it as a principle, that France is a model for all other countries? If you doubted of it, the whole nation would come in a body to tell you so. And tho' not in a body, does it not tell you so every day? Who can know us better than ourselves? Have we not, besides, the approbation of all foreigners, whom we enrich with our modes, courtesies, and kick-shaws; who have entertained themselves with our *pantins*; who have adopted our equipages, pompons, and periwigs? Do not you see crouds of them come to form their manners by ours? Do we ever return them the visit?

Set out upon this principle, madam, and correct your conduct.

*Paris, Aug. 7, 1749.*

*Account of the Weekly Journals.*

**O**L D England, of Sept. 2, from the frequent fires that have lately happened in and about this metropolis, takes occasion to treat on the great fire of London in 1666; and from an old pamphlet on the subject, represents the uncharitableness of parties, in charging it reciprocally upon one another. The papists, he says, have been generally charged with it, and they retort it back again upon the fanaticks. He hopes that neither of them are guilty, and observes, that *different parties won't stick at different*

*different lies*, to vindicate their own cause, or blacken that of their adversaries ; concluding thus : — Tho' the practices, and perhaps the principles too, of both the accusing parties, were not a little uncharitable in those days, and that some very odd circumstances seem to give a kind of countenance to the recriminations of each ; yet I think, that whoever ventures to pronounce the sentence of guilt upon either of them, must partake pretty largely of the uncharitableness which I have taken the liberty to impute to both. What goes a great way in favour of the *papists* is, that both my learned historians (*Kennet* and *Echard*) seem to acquit them ; and if the *archdeacon* should be thought inclinable to screen them, yet the *prelate* can in no wise come under that imputation, as 'tis notorious he was embarked against them on all occasions. The reader therefore will consider, whether he can say, with Mr. *Pope*, that the MONUMENT *lifts up his head and lies*.

The *Remembrancer* treats of the two abuses of power, *oppression* and *corruption*, and dwells long upon the latter, to shew the pernicious consequences of it. — The *Westminster Journal* is a continuation of some former papers, wherein the writer takes upon him to shew, how few of our princes have really reigned, or how few there are whose reign might not properly be called the reign of ministers ; and coming to *Elizabeth*, he says : — When *Elizabeth* came to the throne, she not only filled it with dignity, but performed the duties of a sovereign with spirit and reputation. I before alluded to her, when speaking of *Edward I.* I said, he was the only prince, except one of the other sex, who really reigned during the whole period assigned them in our chronicles. *Elizabeth*, as well as *Edward*, had strong natural parts, came to the crown at years of maturity, had been formed in the school of affliction, and noted, as so many beacons, the faults that had occasioned the distresses and perplexities of her predecessors.

A letter-writer in *Old England* of the 23d, thinks we should not have delivered up *Cape Breton*, till the *French* had quit-  
ed *Tobago*, which he says still remains in their hands, and till *Nova Scotia* had been thoroughly settled ; whereas now, he says, *France* has drawn us in to submit to a commission of inspection and settlement of boundaries in *Nova Scotia* ; and speaks with some doubt of the success of our new settlement there. — The *Remembrancer* has something agreeable to the subject of his last, and thinks a due regard has not been shewn to our trade and commerce in some of our foreign measures. — Abuse of power, he says, is abuse of power, whether by

law, or against law ; and of the two, the former is the most provoking and the most dangerous. — The *Westminster Journal* concludes the plan for a new history of *England*, and shews what ministers ruled from *K. James I.* to *Q. Anne* ; but coming to *Oliver Cromwell*, says, No prince, among all we have mentioned, was more properly a sovereign than this man, for the space of almost 5 years, when a natural death put an end to his power.

*Old England* of the 16th, and the *Westminster Journal* of the 23d, are upon the affair of the *Algerines* seizing the *Prince Frederick* packet-boat, and returning only the empty vessel after they had taken out the treasure ; as also the expedition talked of from *Gibraltar* to demand satisfaction, or make reprisals : Wherein our ill-tim'd frugality, or want of policy, in not sending the usual compliments of presents, and other measures relating to this affair, are censured. — The *Remembrancer* of the 16th gives some account of our measures with *Spain*, from the beginning of their depredations, to the definitive treaty of *Aix* ; which the paper of the 23d also touches upon.

The *Westminster Journal* of the 16th has a long letter, complaining of the great abuse in killing too much meat, which is daily spoiled, and rendered unfit for human food. This, says the writer, is, I am afraid, more or less the case all over the kingdom : But however that may be, I am sure it is to a very great degree so in this metropolis, the cities of *London* and *Westminster* ; as is, and must, I think, appear quite plain and manifest to every just and serious beholder, who frequents and observes the markets, and the trade of the great multitude of butchers in these prodigious populous cities, where perhaps there are abundance too many persons of that bloody profession ; and I have thought that some kind of law, of a restraining and limiting nature, is, in regard to that trade, very greatly wanting.

We daily pray, that we may not be reduced to scarcity and distress, when at the same time our daily practice and actions have a natural and positive tendency to bring it upon us. Doubtless, our national circumstances, justly considered, should put us immediately upon correcting our follies, intemperance, luxury, and avarice ; and be a great and prevailing motive to the practice of moderation, frugality, and circumspection ; which certainly we ought to learn and practise, before we can justly and reasonably pray and hope for the divine pity and compassion, which we implore in respect to the present national calamity, (the distemper amongst the cattle.)

S I R,







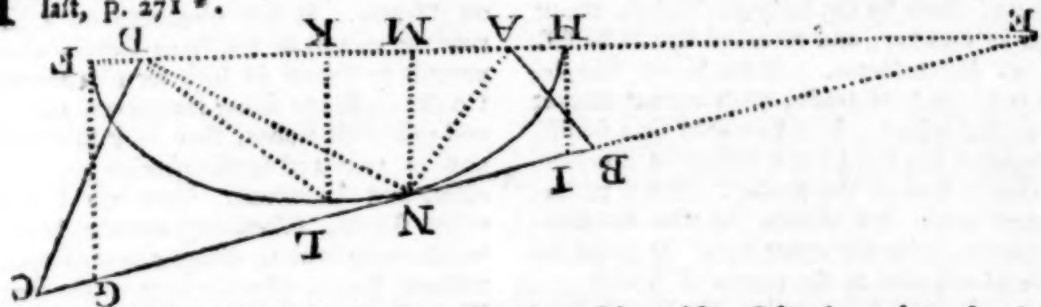








SIR,  
THE following is a solution to the geometrical problem in your Magazine for June last, p. 271\*.



Let  $AB$ ,  $BC$ , and  $CD$ , be the lines given in position, &c. Join the points  $A$  and  $D$ , and produce the line  $AD$  indefinitely towards  $E$  and  $F$ , as also the line  $BC$  till it cuts the other in  $E$ . Now it is evident, that if a semi-ellipsis be described, as  $H$ ,  $N$ ,  $F$ , to touch the given line  $BC$ , as in the point  $N$ , whose two foci are the given points  $A$  and  $D$ ; I say, 'tis evident that  $N$  is the point sought. Erect the perpendiculars  $HI$ , and  $FG$ , at the extremities of the transverse axis; and  $K$ ,  $L$ , the semi-conjugate axis. Per trigonometry  $AD$ , and  $EK$ , are easily found from the data; as also the relation of  $EH$ , to  $HI$ , &c. Let  $EK = b$ ,  $AK = KD = a$ , and  $HK = KF = DL = x$ ; then will  $EH = b - x$ , and  $EF = b + x$ ; then may  $HI$  be expressed by  $db - dx$ , and  $FG$  by  $db + dx$ ; but  $KL$  is known to be a mean proportional between  $HI$  and  $FG$ ; whence  $KL^2 = ddbb - ddx$ ; but  $KL^2 + 2KD^2 = DL^2$ , &c. i. e.  $ddbb - ddx + aa - xx$ . Reduced  $x = \sqrt{\frac{ddbb + aa}{1 + dd}}$ . Then per conics  $EK : HK :: HK : MK$ . Erect the perpen-

dicular  $MN$ , join  $AN$  and  $DN$ , which is the minimum required. Q. E. I.

Portsmouth, July 15, 1749.

I am, Sir, Your very humble servant,

JAMES TEREY.

#### A DESCRIPTION of the North Riding of YORKSHIRE †.

THIS Riding, a few miles above Flamborough-Head, extends itself in a long and narrow tract, for 60 miles, as far as Westmoreland to the west; being bounded on one side partly by the Derwent, severing it from the East Riding, and partly by the Ouse and Ure, dividing it from the West Riding; and on the other side by the Tees, which separates it from the bishoprick of Durham to the north.

The boroughs in this division are, 1. Scarborough, 169 computed and 204 measured miles north from London. It is situated on the sea side, is very antient, and famous for its strong castle upon a rock that advances into the sea. The town is encircled by the sea on all sides, except on the west, where it has an entrance by a long narrow slip of land. It is well built, populous, and enjoys a good trade, having a commodious key, to which plenty of shipping resort, chiefly employed in the coal trade, and the fishery, which is here considerable for herring, ling, haddock, hake, whittings, mackarel and cod. Its famous spaw or purging water occasions abundance of the nobility and gentry to resort hither, to the great profit and improvement of the town: It boils up like a pot to the quantity of 24 gallons in an

hour; 'tis very clear, somewhat bluish, smells like ink, has a pleasant acid taste, and is impregnated with vitriol, iron, alum, nitre and salt. The castle is not so strong as formerly, the stately tower which added to its strength, and served as a landmark to sailors, being now demolished. On the top of the rock there are about 18 or 20 acres of good meadow ground, about an acre of which, some years ago, sunk down near perpendicularly 17 yards, with cattle feeding upon it; of which strange accident see a particular account in our Magazine for 1738, p. 45, 99. The town is governed by 2 bailiffs, a common-council, &c. sends 2 members to parliament, and has 2 markets weekly, viz. on Thursdays and Saturdays. It gives title of earl to the family of Lumley. North from hence his Robin-Hood's Bay, so called from a famous outlaw in the reign of Richard I.

2. Malton, about 18 miles S. W. of Scarborough, on the river Derwent, over which it has a good stone bridge. It is divided into 2 towns, viz. New and Old Malton, in which are 3 handsome parish churches, being a town well peopled, and accommodated with good inns, and markets on Tuesday and Saturday. It is govern'd by a bailiff, &c. and sends 2 members to parliament.

3. Thirsk, or Thruske, about the same

\* See another solution in July, p. 328.  
† See descriptions of the East and West Ridings, together with MAPS of each, in our Magazines of June and August last; as also the MAP of the North Riding here annexed.

distance N. W. from *Malton*, an antient but small town, with an indifferent market on *Monday*. It sends 2 members to parliament, chose by the burgage-holders, about 50 in number, and returned by the bailiff.

4. *Northallerton*, 7 Miles N. of *Thirsk*, a good place of trade, with a great market on *Wednesdays*. It is govern'd by a bailiff, disputed for life by the bishop of *Durham*, who is lord of the manor. The 2 parliament-men are chosen by the burgage-holders, who are about 130. It gives title of viscount to the prince of *Wales*.

5. *Richmond*, 10 miles N. W. of *Northallerton*, on the river *Swale*, over which it has a stone bridge: It is large, well built, mostly of stone, fortified with a wall and castle, and inhabited by many gentry as well as tradesmen. It has 2 churches, sends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. It has a good market on *Saturdays*; the market-place is very spacious, and the streets neat and handsome. The chief manufacture is woollen stockings and knit caps. *K. Charles II.* in 1675, created his natural son *Charles Lenox*, by the dutchess of *Portsmouth*, duke of *Richmond*, in which honour he was, in *May 1723*, succeeded by his only son *Charles*, the present duke. This town is capital of its district, called *Richmondshire*, which is full of rocks and mountains: The latter yield store of lead, pitcoal, and copper; and the valleys between are fruitful. On the tops of the mountains are found stones, resembling cockles and other shell-fish. Many of them are found in rocks, and beds of lime-stone, and are thought to be produced by the heat.

Other towns are, 1. *Pickering*, 13 miles W. of *Scarborough*: It has a market on *Monday*, belongs to the duchy of *Lancaster*, has jurisdiction over the liberty, called *Pickering-Liberty*, and an old castle.—2. *Kirkby*, or *Kirby-Moor-side*, 8 miles W. of *Pickering*, with a market on *Wednesday*.—3. *Helmsley*, 5 miles S. W. of *Kirkby*; market on *Saturday*.—4. *Easingwold*, 8 miles S. W. of *Helmsley*.—5. *Whitby*, 16 miles N. W. of *Scarborough*, on the sea side, which has a good market on *Saturdays*, and a commodious harbour, with a pier, for the rebuilding and repairing of which an act passed in *Q. Anne's* reign. Here they find those they call *serpent-stones*, from their resemblance, which some take to be the same with the *cornua Ammonis*: Some think them to be petrified shell-fishes, and others that they are produced in the earth, by a fermentation peculiar to allum stones. Black amber and jet are found along the coast. *Camden* mentions several grounds in the neighbourhood, where the wild geese fall down when they fly over them; which he ascribes to

some quality in those grounds, to which the geese have an antipathy.—6. *Gisborough*, 16 miles N. W. of *Whitby*, has a market on *Monday*. It lies pleasantly on a bay near the mouth of the *Tees*: *Camden* compares it to *Puteoli* in *Italy* for pleasantness. On the coast are many sea-calves, and red and yellowish stones, that look like brass, and in taste and smell resemble copperas, nitre, and brimstone. Here are likewise other stones, resembling cannon bullets, which being broke, discover stony serpents without heads, wreathed up within them. The adjacent soil is fruitful, and abounds with veins of metal and allum-earth of several colours, from which the best sort of allum and copperas is extracted. On *Owensbury-Topping*, a very high green mountain in the neighbourhood, a fountain issues from a great stone, and the water is good for sore eyes. This mountain is a land-mark for sailors, and an almanack to the countrymen of *Cleveland*, the neighbouring district, who always expect rain, when clouds appear on its top.—

7. *Yarum*, W. of *Gisborough*, has a market on *Thursday*, an harbour, and a fine stone bridge over the *Tees*.—8. *Stocksly*, or *Stocksly*, 6 miles S. E. of *Yarum*, has a market on *Saturday*.—9. *Bedal*, 8 miles S. W. of *Northallerton*; market on *Tuesday*.—10. *Middleham*, 8 miles W. of *Bedal*, has a clothing trade and a market on *Mondays*.—11. *Masbham*, 8 miles S. E. of *Middleham*, has also a cloth manufacture, and a market on *Tuesday*.—12. *Ashrig*, 12 miles N. W. of *Middleham*, has a weekly market.—Besides these, *Reeth*, *Leyburn*, *Cockswold*, and *Egton*, are set down in the maps as market-towns.

In *Richmondshire*, upon the head of the river *Ure*, the hills are so wild and solitary, that the people call the deep rivulets here *Hell-Becks*; particularly, one at the head of the *Ure* has a bridge of one stone, and lies so deep under it, that it strikes those who look down with horror. The *Ure* runs thro' *Wensdale*, a valley well stocked with cattle and lead mines. Several Roman monuments have been found in this shire; a very curious one was preserved at *Nappa*, the seat of the chief of the *Metcalfs*, who, in *Camden's* time, being sheriff of the county, met the judges, and conducted them to *York*, with 300 knights of his family and name, all clad alike.

*Swaledale* is another division of this shire, so called from the river *Swale*, which runs thro' it. The valley is pretty fruitful, and the neighbouring hills abound with lead mines.

*Stanmoor* is a mountainous tract in the N. W. of this shire, for the most part desert, and has only one inn in the middle for travellers, called *Spittle in Stanmoor*.



# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 360.

*I shall now begin to give you an Account of some of the most remarkable Debates we had in our Club last Winter, according to the Order of Time in which they happened; and in this Order I must begin with that we had upon the Address proposed to be presented to his Majesty, at the Beginning of last Session, which Address your Readers may see in your Magazine for last Year, Page 535.*

*The Substance of this Address being, as usual, proposed in our Club by Way of Motion, which Motion was this Year made by Afranius Burrhus, and seconded by M. Horatius Pulvillus; the first that spoke against it was C. Numisius, whose Speech upon this Occasion was in Substance as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**T**HE practice of complimenting the ministers, by way of an address to our sovereign, at the beginning of every session, has obtained for so many years, that I despair of success in any opposition I can make to the address now proposed. I do not therefore rise up to offer any amendment, but to declare in the most open manner my being dissatisfied with the greatest part of the noble lord's motion, which I think a great deal too long and too particular. I should be as ready as any gentleman in this house to join in returning his majesty our unfeigned thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne, and in congratulating him upon his safe and happy return to these kingdoms; but I cannot give my assent to the inserting of any words in our address, which may imply the most distant approbation of the treaty of

*September, 1749:*

peace that has been concluded, because neither I, nor any gentleman in this house, can as yet have any parliamentary knowledge of that treaty, and because, from all the knowledge I have of it, I think it the worst of all the bad treaties England ever made. The conclusion of it may therefore have been necessary, but I shall never agree to call it happy; and from all the lights most gentlemen in this house can have, I am sure, they cannot say, that this nation was at that time under any sort of necessity to conclude a peace.

I shall admit, Sir, that our allies the Dutch had been, by the pusillanimous conduct of their former government, brought into some danger; but their government was then changed, and was lodged in such hands as would have exerted the whole strength of that powerful republick, in the most vigorous and effectual manner. Tho' their strong town of *Maastricht* had been taken, which would have required some weeks; they had many other well fortified frontier places, which the enemy must have taken before they could make an impression upon any vital part of that republick; and before half of them could have been taken, the *Russian* troops could have arrived, which would have made our army at least equal to the *French*; and furnished the royal commander with an opportunity he never had before, of fighting the enemy upon equal terms, in which case he might probably have obtained as complete a victory over the *French*, as he had before obtained over the rebels at the battle of *Calloden*; for I must observe, the more fortified towns the *French* had besieged and taken, the more they would have weakened their

E e e

army;

army, the farther they would have been removed from any safe retreat, and consequently their defeat would have been not only the more probable, but the more fatal.

The danger therefore, Sir, which the *Dutch* were exposed to, could A not lay us under any necessity of concluding an immediate peace. It might have been a reason for our not insisting upon such honourable terms, or such a definitive treaty, as we might otherwise have done; but will any one say, that the terms B were honourable, when we not only obliged ourselves to deliver up the only conquest we had made during the war, but gave hostages for the performance of that obligation? Can we call a treaty definitive, when no one of those points are so much as C mentioned, which gave rise to the war between us and *Spain*? Can we say that all our allies have concurred without reserve, when it is so notorious, that both the queen of *Hungary* and king *Sardinia*, our principal allies in the war, were forced to D concur, because they saw us resolved to desert them if they did not? Can we admire the wisdom of our ministers in reconciling and adjusting so many jarring interests, when no such interests have been any other way reconciled, than by E compelling our allies to give up every thing the *French* or their allies could ask?

Sir, when I consider these things, I am astonished how the noble lord could think of offering such a paragraph as a part of our address upon this occasion. If we agree to it, we shall become the scoff of all the courts abroad, and of all men of sense at home, who have any knowledge of foreign affairs.

Then, Sir, with regard to the next paragraph proposed, how can G we pretend to say, that the ministers have taken the first opportunity to reduce the publick expences, or that it has been done with unusual dispatch, when we know nothing of

what publick expences have been reduced, or at what time they were reduced? We may perhaps have heard something of this from our publick news papers, or from the tittle-tattle of our under ministers, which is a worse authority; but neither of these, surely, can be a proper authority whereon to found an address of parliament; and even from these we cannot say, that those reductions, if any, have been made with unusual dispatch, for, I believe, greater reductions were made, and made with as much dispatch, at the end both of *K. William's* and *queen Anne's* war. Besides, I must observe, that as to our foreign subsidies, which are of all others the most grievous expence to this nation, most of them are of such a nature, that they neither have been nor can be reduced for a year or two to come, which ought to have been an argument for continuing the war a year or two longer, if we had the least prospect of better success; and consequently is an argument for our not being so ready to extol the happy conclusion of the peace.

As to the other part of this paragraph, Sir, by which we are to applaud the wisdom of our ministers in recommending to us oeconomy, I can see no foundation for it in the speech, which is always in this house supposed to be the speech of the ministers; for in no part of that speech can I find that they have recommended any such thing to us: Indeed, it would have been ridiculous if they had: It is our business to F grant, it is their business and duty to manage what we grant, with oeconomy. Our being cautious and sparing in our grants, may in some sense be called oeconomy, and it is a sort of oeconomy, which I wish we would practise more than we have done of late years; but it is a sort of oeconomy that never was, nor, I believe, ever will be recommended to parliament by ministers, and by the present as little as by any of their predecessors. What



What our ministers mean, Sir, by recommending to us the improvement of the revenue, is something beyond my comprehension. I hope, they do not mean to desire us to impose any new taxes upon the people, or to increase any of the old, or to pass any more severe and dangerous laws for raising our taxes than those we have now subsisting; and yet one of these they must certainly mean, or they mean nothing, because these are the only methods for improving the revenue, in which the parliament can have any necessary concern. There is, indeed, another method which the ministers have power to take without our concurrence, and by which the net produce of all our taxes might be very much increased: I mean that of reducing the number of officers employed in collecting the revenue, and diminishing the salaries of the rest. This, I say, is what the ministers may do without our concurrence, and what ought to be done; for I may venture to say in general, that there is no country in the world, where there is so little to do, and so much to be got by serving the publick. It is this that makes all people so fond of getting into publick office; and it is this that gives force to corruption, and spreads it so universally among the people. E Therefore, if we are resolved to preserve our independency and our seats in this house, for, I hope, there are none within these walls, that came here by corruption, we ought to think of this method for improving the publick revenue; and if we find F that our ministers do not soon go about it of themselves, we ought, I hope, some future session even of this parliament will set on foot an inquiry into the business as well as salaries of all publick officers, and compel our ministers by our authority to do G what they may and ought to do without our concurrence; for what signifies our loading the people with taxes, when one half of the produce

is eat up by the great number of officers, and the great salaries allow'd by our ministers to those they employ in raising and collecting such taxes? but why should I say employ, when it is so well known that we have A many officers with great salaries and perquisites, who have no employment, because they get some low fellow to do the whole duty of the office for one tenth or one twentieth part of the salary and perquisites?

B Then, Sir, as to what the noble lord proposes with regard to the bravery of our troops both by sea and land: I shall most readily agree to celebrate it in our address to the throne; but if we do, I think, we should take proper notice of the C conduct which render'd that bravery ineffectual by sea, except what happen'd the very last year of the war, and which by land made it turn to their own destruction, from the first massacre at *Fontenoy* to the last at *La Val*. No one will say, that this D could be owing to any misconduct in the royal commander, therefore it could be owing to nothing but the superior numbers of the enemy, which, our ministers ought to have known, and ought in time to have provided against; for war is not now to be carried on as it was in former days, when battles were fought with militia on both sides, just taken from the plough and brought to action, and when 10,000 brave men might perhaps put an army of 100,000 to flight, because when any one part of F such a great army was routed, or thrown into confusion, the rest were generally seized with a panick, and ran away before the approach of danger: Whereas now, that war is carried on with regular troops on both sides, the rout or confusion of one part of an army makes no impression upon the rest, unless it be to make them march up with the more speed to the relief of their companions; therefore an army much more numerous



merous than that of the enemy is now almost sure of victory, if not sacrificed by some egregious blunder in their general. For this reason, if our ministers saw, that it would be impossible for them to bring an army into the field, near so numerous as that of the enemy, they should have taken the advice of the Bible which, I hope, they have read in their youth, tho' now perhaps they never look into it: They should even before the battle of *Fontenoy*, have sent to the *French* king and desired conditions of peace, since they could not propose with 10,000 to meet him with his 20,000. If they had done this, they might, I believe, then have obtained as good a peace as they got at last, and would have saved the lives of some thousands of brave *British* subjects, who by their death did great honour to the courage, but very little to the counsels of their country.

I therefore think, Sir, that if this paragraph be allow'd to stand part of our address, we should conclude it in the following manner: *And as all due attention shall be paid on our part, to the services of those gallant men, who have signaliz'd themselves so gloriously in defence of their country, we hope a strict enquiry will be made into the causes, which render'd the events of the war so little answerable to the bravery of the troops employed.* Such a conclusion as this would look something like the antient spirit of our *British* parliaments; but as I think the whole paragraph, as well as the two preceding, ought to be left out, I do not hereby intend to propose any thing by way of amendment.

I come now, Sir, to what the noble lord has propos'd as the last paragraph of our address, and this I should readily agree to, if two short sentences were left out, the first of which is in these words, *thro' the course of the war.* Is it possible for any gentleman to say, is it consistent with the honour and dignity of this

house to say, that even at sea, we have had signal success thro' the whole course of the war? Surely, the taking of a few rich prizes, or a few single ships of war, cannot be called signal success. Have we had any other, except in the last year of the war? Therefore, we may declare ourselves truly sensible of the signal success, *which in the last year of the war* attended his majesty's arms at sea, and which our ministers might have made a much better use of in their negotiations for peace, than they appear to have done; but when we reflect upon the unfortunate sea-fight near *Toulon*, when we reflect upon the escape of the *French* fleet, to and from the *West-Indies*, during every year to the very last year of the war, can we with any decency say, that we are truly sensible of the signal success, which has attended his majesty's arms at sea, *thro' the course of the war?*

The other sentence in this paragraph, which I find fault with, is in these words, *by making good its engagements.* I shall cheerfully join, Sir, in assuring his majesty, that we will grant such supplies as are necessary to preserve the honour of the nation, but I cannot add, by making good its engagements, before I know what those engagements are. The late treaty of peace is not yet laid before us, and therefore, we neither do, nor can know what engagements his majesty may have been advised by his ministers to enter into by that treaty. Shall we then oblige ourselves to make good those engagements, when, for what we know, they may be such as must be attended with certain ruin to the nation?

Thus, Sir, I have deliver'd my sentiments, of what has been offer'd by the noble lord by way of an address upon this occasion; but as I do not know how they may be receiv'd by the house, I shall not conclude with any motion, because, if they seem to be agreeable, I do not question

tion but some gentleman whose sentiments are the same with mine, will rise up and move for the proper amendments; for otherwise, let the consequences be what they will, I must give my negative to the motion, which I shall do with regret, because I think some sort of an address necessary by way of answer to his majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

*The next that spoke in this Debate, was Quintus Mucius, whose Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE Hon. gentleman was much in the right to begin with telling us, that he despaired of any success in the opposition he was to make to the address proposed; for it is so modest, and all the expressions so general, that no just exception can be found to any one of them, especially as every gentleman knows, that in our future proceedings we are not ty'd down by any words or expressions in our address upon this occasion; and as it is a custom which I may now call immemorial, to make some compliment to our sovereign, upon every article which he has been graciously pleased to mention to us in his speech from the throne; as such compliments have always been made or mov'd for, the very first day of the session, they never were, nor indeed ever could be founded upon what is called parliamentary knowledge, nor can such a knowledge ever be required or thought necessary. They are founded solely upon what his majesty has been pleased to communicate in his speech, the truth of every part of which is, for that time at least, taken for granted; and if upon a proper inquiry, when we have all proper lights before us, and have from thence obtain'd a parliamentary knowledge: I say, if it should then appear, that any measure has been misrepresented in his majesty's

speech, we may with absolute freedom not only censure the measure, but censure and punish the ministers who advised such a misrepresentation.

After what I have premised, Sir, I believe, it will be easy to answer the objections made by the Hon. gentleman to any of the expressions proposed to be made use of in our address upon this occasion; but first I must observe, that in stating those objections the Hon. gentleman gave me a good deal of pleasure, tho' perhaps he neither designed it, nor supposed he had done so: The whole tenor of his harangue was a sort of *anti-oratory*, for almost every word he said concluded, in my opinion, against what he, I believe, intended, which was a method of speaking so new to me, that I could not help being pleased with it. Now, Sir, as to the late treaty of peace, I know as little of it as the Hon. gentleman does: All that either of us knows of it, I believe, is from the publick news papers; and if the articles be such as have been related by them, I must say, that I think it a better and more honourable peace, than could be expected by any one, who considered the situation in which the affairs of *Europe* were at that time. For my part, Sir, I am so far from thinking the peace a bad one, that I am surpris'd how the *French* came to offer, or agree to such terms as they did. Gentlemen talk of our giving up the only conquest we had made during the war: Let us consider, what the enemy have given up: The *French* have given up all their wide extended conquests in *Flanders*: They have given up near as much as cost us *ten years* of the most successful war we were ever engaged in, to take from them. And the *Spaniards*, in consideration of the two small dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, have given up the large dutchy of *Savoy*, and the important county of *Nice*; so that from the concessions of the enemy one would really be apt



to imagine, that we had been every where victorious in the war, and that they were in the utmost danger of being undone.

Was it so, Sir? Does not every gentleman know it was not: We had for three years preceding met every year with a signal defeat, and every defeat was attended with the loss of whole countries, and many fortified towns. This, as the Hon. gentleman rightly judged, was not owing to any misconduct in our generals, or to any want of bravery in our troops; but solely to the superior number of the enemy's armies: How could this be provided against by our ministers? Will any one say, that this nation could, or ought to have furnished more troops than it did? But it will be said, our allies ought to have augmented their quota's: So they promised to do, and to these promises, which were never performed, our ministers trusted from year to year, till our allies the *Dutch* were brought upon the verge of destruction. Danger, Sir, has always a very different effect upon the imagination of those that are near to it, from what it has upon the imagination of those at a distance: The former view it thro' the right, the latter thro' the wrong end of a telescope: Gentlemen who were sitting safely here in *London*, or at their seats in the country, may think, the *Dutch* were in little or no danger; but when we talk of the necessity of making peace, we must consider in what light the *Dutch* themselves viewed the danger they were in. Suppose, for as I have no knowledge of the fact, I can only suppose, they thought the danger so great as to threaten agreeing to a neutrality if we did not accept of the terms then offered by *France*. If they had agreed to a neutrality, they must have withdrawn their troops from the allied army, in which case, even after the arrival of the *Russians*, our army would have been much inferior in number to that of *France*; and tho' I only suppose this, yet I must say, that I think the supposition highly probable, for the *Russians* were then at such a distance, that they could not have joined our army before the month of *July*; and considering how quickly the *French* had reduced all the towns in *Flanders* which they could invest, the little fortresses of *Stevenswaert*, *Roermont*, and *Venlo*, together with *Maastricht*, might probably have been reduced before the arrival of the *Russians*, after which the very being of that republick would have depended on the event of one battle, which is a risk no wise nation will ever chuse to run, if it can by any means be avoided; and as the *French* court could not but be sensible of this, we cannot too much admire his majesty's wisdom in bringing them to agree to such reasonable terms.

But this danger, to which our allies the *Dutch* were exposed, was not the only danger, Sir, that made a peace necessary for us. Surely, gentlemen have not forgot the situation in which our publick credit was at that time, and the danger it was in of being entirely blown up. Do we not remember, that all our publick funds, except *Bank* and *East-India*, were greatly under par, and hardly any hopes of the whole money's being paid in upon the new subscription? From this situation, I think, I may with reason presume, that if the peace had not been concluded at the very time it was, our publick credit would have been entirely blown up; and in that case, we could not have supported the war to the end of that year, much less for ten or a dozen years longer, which we probably must have done, before we could have recovered from the enemy all that they had then conquered, even supposing the war had, from the moment the *Russian* troops arrived, taken a turn in our favour, and had continued successful to the end.



I think, I may now conclude, Sir, that the noble lord's motion contains nothing relating to the peace, but what we may, from the knowledge we have of it, agree to, especially as that knowledge has been confirmed by what his majesty A has said of it in his most gracious speech from the throne; and as we cannot, by any thing we now say of it, be bound up from censuring both the treaty and treaty-makers, in case, upon a mature consideration, after it has been laid before us, we B should think, that it deserves such a censure. But I am sure, nothing the Hon. gentleman has yet been pleased to object to it, can afford ground for such a censure. The points in dispute between *Spain* and us, are points merely relating to C commerce, which are never settled by a general treaty, but left to be adjusted afterwards by a particular treaty of commerce, therefore this can be no objection against the treaty's being a definitive treaty; and if our allies have all acceded to it without reserve, D surely we may say so, without entering into any disquisition, by what means they were brought to accede; for all treaties of peace are founded upon the parties at war being respectively convinced, that they can do no better. This was the case E of the late treaty, and this it was that made *France* give up all her conquests, and *Spain* pass from the greatest part of her pretensions in *Italy*; therefore I was surprized to hear the Hon. gentleman say, that no jarring interests had been any F other way adjusted, than by compelling our allies to give up every thing our enemies could ask.

As to what the Hon. gentleman was pleased to say against the next paragraph of the address proposed, it is rather criticising than arguing, G Sir. Surely, we have no occasion for parliametary knowledge to say, that the publick expence has been reduced, when every gentleman knows, that many whole regiments

have been already disbanded, and many large men of war put out of commission; and as the peace was signed but last month, we may say, that this reduction has been made with unusual dispatch; for whatever it is in this, it is not usual in other countries. His objection against the word *œconomy*, is another objection of the same kind; for tho' his majesty in his speech has not made use of that word, he can mean nothing else by recommending to us the improvement of the publick revenue, which may be effectuated several ways by our *œconomy*, as well as by the *œconomy* of our ministers. If there be any of our present taxes, which cannot be duly raised by the laws now in being, it is our business and our duty to contrive and establish such new methods as may be effectual; and if there be any of our taxes which cannot be raised without a great expence, and any new tax could be thought of, which would produce as much, and could be raised at a much less expence, it would be *œconomy* in us to abolish the old and establish the new in its room; or if by one method of raising money for the publick service, we must pay a premium as well as interest for the money wanted, and another method could be contrived, by which we might raise the money wanted at the same interest without any premium, would it not be *œconomy* in us to chuse the latter rather than the former? The word *œconomy* may therefore be applied to our conduct in raising, as well as to the conduct of the administration in disposing of the publick money; and if the Hon. gentleman thinks it necessary, I am persuaded, our present ministers will not be against our inquiring, at a proper season, into the business as well as salaries of all the officers concerned in collecting or managing the publick revenue.

I was glad to find, Sir, that the Hon.

Hon. gentleman, in the humour he seemed to be in, agreed to our acknowledging the bravery of our troops; but I must desire gentlemen to consider, if what he proposes to add to this acknowledgment, would not look something like a remonstrance, and consequently would be very improper to be made a part of our address upon this occasion; for if it should be thought necessary to inquire into the causes which made the events of the war no way answerable to the bravery of our troops, that inquiry may hereafter be set on foot whenever we please, tho' nothing be said of it in our present address.

As to what the Hon. gentleman proposes, Sir, with regard to the last paragraph of the address moved for, I believe, upon consideration it will appear, that he is not more lucky in his subtractions than in his additions. Was not the destruction of the enemy's commerce of great consequence to this nation in particular, as well as to the war in general? Was not the protection of our own commerce, by destroying the enemy's privateers, of great consequence? In both these have we not had great success during the whole course of the War? Can it be any objection to our acknowledging this, that now and then a single ship, or a fleet of ships, escaped us in such a wide ocean as that betwixt *Europe* and *America*? Was not the reduction of the island of *Cape-Breton*, which was properly a naval expedition, a piece of signal success? Had not we signal success at *Porto-Bel* and *Cbagre*? Even at *Cartagena* we had signal success, so far as related to the naval part. And tho' we had not all the success that might have been expected at *Toulon*, and upon some other occasions, yet we cannot deny our having had signal success at sea, through the whole course of the war: The enemy were so sensible of it, that

I am convinced, it was what forced them to agree to reasonable terms of peace, notwithstanding their signal success upon the continent of *Europe*.

To leave out these words would therefore, in my opinion, Sir, be a neglect of what we owe to providence as well as to his majesty; and as to the other words proposed to be left out, the Hon. gentleman certainly forgot, or did not attend to the words in his majesty's speech, to which these words relate, otherwise he would not have made any objection to them. His majesty in his speech desires us only to grant such supplies as may be requisite for the current service, for our own security, and for making good such engagements as have been already entered into, and laid before us; therefore, what is proposed in our address, by making good the nation's engagements, can relate to none but such as have been laid before us, and of such we may properly enough be said to have a parliamentary knowledge: We not only know them, but we have approved of them, and consequently could not refuse to make them good, tho' these words were entirely left out of our address.

I hope, Sir, I have now sufficiently answered every objection made by the Hon. gentleman against what my noble friend has been pleased to propose to us; but before I sit down I must observe, that it might be attended with very pernicious consequences, should we be less full or less dutiful in our acknowledgments to his majesty upon this occasion than upon any former. We have still several points relating to our commerce and plantations to settle with *France* as well as *Spain*: Points which could not be, and indeed never are, settled in a general treaty of peace; and yet points which are of the utmost consequence to this nation. How shall we obtain satisfaction as to any of those points?

No



No one, I hope, expects, that we can obtain it by favour, which is a motive that is never of any weight in negotiations between independent nations. In all such, fear or national interest are the only two motives of a publick nature that prevail. But it is the national interest of *France*, and of *Spain* too, during her union with *France*, neither to give us satisfaction, nor to do us justice. Fear then must be made to operate upon both: Our ministers must threaten to renew the war, if they refuse to settle those points to our satisfaction. Can such threatenings have any effect, if they suppose that there is like to be a disunion between his majesty and his parliament? And if we should be less full or less dutiful in our acknowledgments to his majesty than has been usual of late years, would not both the courts of *France* and *Spain* have good ground for such a supposition?

This consideration will, I hope, Sir, induce even the Hon. gentleman himself to give up the critical remarks he has made upon the address proposed; for that they'll have any weight with others, I do not in the least fear; but I should wish to see our address upon this important occasion unanimously agreed to, especially as what is now proposed is neither of a greater length, nor more particular, than what has been usual for many years.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happen'd last Session of Parliament: Continued from p. 368.

WE come now to give some account of the most important bills brought in last session, which had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, and among September, 1749.

these the most deserving of the notice of the publick is the bill which was intituled, *A bill for limiting respective times, beyond which no non-commission officer or soldier now, or who may hereafter be such, in his majesty's land service, shall be compelled to continue in the said service.*

March 9. The house having that day passed the mutiny bill, *Thomas Pitt*, Esq; stood up, and moved for leave to bring in a bill for this purpose, and being seconded by Sir *Francis Dashwood*, his motion was complied with; whereupon the said two gentlemen and *Humphry Sydenham*, Esq; were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. March 14th, the bill was presented to the house by the said *Thomas Pitt*, and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 17th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and it was resolved, that the house would, on Tuesday three weeks, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the said bill; but on that day it was adjourned for a week, and then, viz. April 19, upon reading the order of the day, the usual motion being made, that the speaker do now leave the chair, it was carried in the negative by 139 to 82; whereupon it was resolved, that the house would on that day two months resolve itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill; but before that day the parliament was prorogued, and so the bill was no more heard of; tho' nothing could contribute more towards rendering our militia useful, than a well concerted bill of this nature; but as this would render it unnecessary to keep a great number of regular troops in continual pay, it will always be difficult to get such a bill passed into a law.

The next bill of this kind we shall take notice of, was, *The bill to regulate and restrain paper bills of credit in the British colonies and plantations*



tations in America; and to prevent the same being legal tenders in payments for money, &c. February 16, upon a motion made by *Horatio Walpole*, sen. Esq; it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill for this purpose; and that the said Mr. *Walpole*, the lord *Dupplin*, Mr. alderman *Baker*, *Baptist Leveson Gower*, Esq; *Francis Fane*, Esq; *John Pitt*, Esq; *Sir Thomas Robinson*, and *James Grenville*, Esq; should prepare and bring in the same. March 3, the said Mr. *Walpole* presented the bill to the house, when it was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time. In this case it was plain, that nothing more was necessary to be provided by law, than that no such bills should be made legal tenders in payments for money; but as the bill contained an absolute prohibition to issue any paper bills of credit, of any kind or denomination, or under any pretence whatsoever without his majesty's licence; and as it likewise contained a clause for subjecting our colonies and plantations to such orders and instructions, as should from time to time be transmitted to them from the crown; it raised a general opposition from our colonies and plantations upon the continent of *America*, and petitions were presented against it by the agents for *Connecticut*, *Pennsylvania*, *Rhode-Island*, *Massachusetts-Bay*, *South-Carolina* and *New-York*; and likewise one from a great many merchants and traders of *London*, concerned in the trade to our northern colonies; all which were ordered to lie on the table, till the 2d reading of the bill, and that the petitioners should be then heard by their counsel against the bill, if they thought fit. May 1, the bill was by order read a 2d time, and the counsel for the agent of *Connecticut* heard next day: Next day the counsel for the agent of *Pennsylvania* was heard, and also the counsel for the agent of *New-York*; after which the bill was committed; and, May

10, the house, by order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, as it did likewise, May 30, when the bill was very much altered; but difficulties still appearing, notwithstanding these alterations, the bill was dropped, and the house resolved to address his majesty to give directions for laying before them, in the next session of parliament, an account of the tenor and amount of all the bills of credit, which had been created and issued in the several *British* colonies and plantations in *America*, as well those under proprietors and charters, as under his majesty's immediate commission and government, that should be then out-standing, distinguishing the amount of the same in each colony or plantation, and the respective times when such bills so out-standing were issued, with the amount of the said bills in money of *Great Britain*, both at the time when such bills were issued, and the time of preparing the said account, and also the times fixed for the calling in, sinking and discharging such bills, and the funds appropriated for that purpose.

The next bill of this kind we shall take notice of, was that for extending and improving the Trade to *Africa*. As this trade is of the utmost consequence to the trade, plantations, and manufactures of *England*, and as the company was in no condition to support their forts and settlements there, so early in the session as the 22d of *December*, the company presented a petition to the house, setting forth a brief account of their history and circumstances, and praying the house, on behalf of themselves and their creditors, to take the premises into consideration, and grant such lasting encouragement to the petitioners as might enable them to pay their debts, and to keep and maintain their said forts and castles in a defensible condition, for the protection of a free and open

open trade of all his majesty's subjects to the coast of *Africa*, or to grant the petitioners such other relief in the premises as to the house should seem meet.

At the same time Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (by his majesty's command,) acquainted the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house.

The petition, however, was only ordered to lie on the table; and, *January* 19, the creditors of the said company presented a petition to the house, representing that the company's forts and settlements, which by parliament, and sundry resolutions of that house, had been declared necessary for the protection of the *British* trade to *Africa*, had, for many years last past, been in great measure supported and secured by the stores, goods, and merchandizes, supplied to the said company by several of the petitioners; that the repeated aids granted to the said company by the publick had proved an inducement with most of the petitioners to intrust them, which they would not otherwise have done; and that the substance of the said company being reduced to the single property they had in the said forts and settlements, the petitioners, whose private fortunes had been thus employed for the publick good, were in danger of losing their just demands, without the generous interposition and assistance of the legislature; and therefore praying the house to take their deplorable case into consideration, and grant them such relief therein, as to the wisdom and equity of parliament should seem meet.

This petition was likewise ordered to lie on the table, and no further notice taken of the affair till the 9th of *February*, when a petition was presented to the house by several merchants of *London*, *American* planters, and others, interested in,

or trading to *Africa*, and the *British* colonies and plantations in *America*; setting forth, in a particular manner, the great importance of the trade to *Africa*; and that the said trade could not be supported without maintaining the company's forts and settlements; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into their most serious consideration, and to take such methods as they should judge most proper and effectual for the preserving, extending, and protecting this most valuable branch of the *British* trade and commerce.

This petition also was ordered to lie upon the table, and no one step made in the affair till the 7th of *March*, when it was resolved, that the house would on the 16th resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the state of the trade to *Africa*. In the interim, *viz.* *March* 10th, a petition of the merchants and others interested in the trade to *Africa* from the port of *Liverpool* was presented to the house, alledging, that in the opinion of the petitioners, the best security and protection of our trade to the coast of *Africa*, from pirates or other enemies, must always principally depend on his majesty's ships of war, frequently visiting, properly stationed, and timely relieved on that coast; and that, whereas forts and settlements on that coast were generally esteemed necessary, as marks of sovereignty and possession, to prevent our rivals from the pretence or claim of any exclusive right of trade, by reason of the forts and settlements they then had, or might afterwards be possessed of, such forts and settlements, in the opinion of the petitioners, would prove a burthen and nuisance in the hands of any joint-stock company, whose private interest has and ever will be found incompatible with the interest of the separate and open trader; and therefore praying, that our present forts and settlements upon the *African* coast might be taken into his



majesty's immediate possession, and supported by the publick for the general good of the *British* trade; or if this could not be obtained, that the care of them might be committed to the merchants trading to that coast, in such manner as to the house should seem meet, not thereby to acquire any other advantage or right in the said trade, but what shall be in common with all his majesty's subjects.

This petition was referred to the said committee appointed to consider of the state of the trade to *Africa*; and the same day a petition of the like purport from the master, warden, assistants, and commonalty of the society of merchants adventurers within the city of *Bristol*, under their common seal, was presented to the house, and referred to the same committee.

A very material circumstance in this trade being thus contested, the committee was put off till the 11th of *April*, when the house resolved itself into the said committee, as it did again next morning, and on the 13th Mr. alderman *Bethell*, the chairman, reported the resolutions of the committee, which were agreed to, and were as follow:

1. That the trade to *Africa* ought always to remain free and open to all his majesty's subjects.

2. That it ought never to be taxed with any duties whatsoever, for the support and maintenance of any forts or settlements there.

3. That *British* forts and settlements on that coast are necessary to be maintained, as marks of the possession of *Great Britain* in those parts, and may, under proper management, be rendered useful to the traders in general.

4. That in order to carry on the *African* trade in the most beneficial manner to these kingdoms, all his majesty's subjects whatsoever trading to *Africa*, be united in an open company, without any joint stock

or power to trade as a corporation, under proper regulations, and that the forts and settlements upon that coast be put under proper management and direction.

Pursuant to these resolutions, a bill was ordered to be brought in, and Mr. alderman *Bethell*, the lord *Dupplin*, the lord *Strange*, *George Lyttleton*, *Edward Southwell*, *Robert Hoblyn*, *Thomas Brereton*, *Richard Gildart*, *Nicholas Fazakerly*, *James Shuttleworth*, *Francis Reynolds*, *John Gore*, and *Robert Nugent*, Esqrs. were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

As the forming of such a bill was a matter of some difficulty, it could not be got ready till the 4th of *May*, when it was presented to the house by Mr. alderman *Bethell*, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and next day the *African* company presented a petition to the house, setting forth their right to the coast of *Africa*, &c. and therefore the petitioners, fully relying on the justice of the house, that they should not be deprived of their property without an adequate consideration, prayed, that they might be heard by themselves or counsel before the said bill should pass that house. Which petition was ordered to lie on the table.

*May* 9th, the creditors of the said company presented a petition to the house, containing some complaints against the management of the company, and offering to surrender their right to whomsoever the wisdom of parliament should judge fit; and praying, that their debts might be inquired into, and that the equivalent to be granted for the company's possessions might be secured and applied, in the first place, for their benefit. Upon this petition, which was ordered to lie upon the table, the house ordered the company to lay before it a list of their debts, with the times when contracted, together with

with a copy of their charter, and two remonstrances from their creditors, mentioned in the said petition.

May 12th, both the last mentioned petitions were referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house; and it was resolved, that the house would on the *Tuesday* sevennight resolve it self into the said committee, which was instructed to admit the company to be heard by their counsel upon their said petition, if they thought fit. After which, the said bill for extending and improving the trade to *Africa* was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for that day *fortnight*.

May 22d, the abovementioned papers were laid before the house by the company; and next day the house, according to order, resolved itself into a committee upon the company's said petition, as it likewise did on the 26th; and on the 30th, Mr. alderman *Betbell*, the chairman, reported the resolution of the committee, which was agreed to, and was as follows, *viz.*

That a reasonable compensation be given to the royal *African* company, whenever they shall be divested of their charter, lands, forts, castles, slaves, and all other effects thereunto belonging; and that such compensation shall be in the first place applied for and towards the payment of the *bona fide* creditors of the said company.

The committee upon the said bill for extending and improving the trade to *Africa*, having been put off from time to time till the first of *June*, on that day the order for this purpose being read, the committee was by an instruction empowered to make provision in the said bill for examining into the state and condition of the forts and settlements in possession of the company on the coast of *Africa*, and for examining into the claims of the creditors of the said company; after which, the house resolved itself into a com-

mittee on the said bill, as it did again the next day; and on the 5th Mr. *Hoblyn*, the chairman, reported the amendments made by the committee, which were all but one agreed to, with amendments to several of them, and several clauses being then added to the bill, it was ordered to be ingrossed.

*June* 6, the bill was read the 3d time, and with one amendment passed and sent to the lords; but in that house such weighty objections were made to the whole scope of the bill, that it was dropt, and in lieu of it, their lordships resolved upon an address to his majesty, as follows, *viz.* That he would be graciously pleased to direct the commissioners for trade and plantations, to prepare a scheme for the better securing, improving and extending the trade to *Africa*, and to lay the same before both houses of parliament, at the beginning of the next session of parliament; and in the mean time, to give such directions for preserving and securing the forts, castles and settlements upon the coast of *Africa*, belonging to *Great Britain*, as his majesty, in his royal wisdom, shall judge proper; and that his majesty would be pleased to direct the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of *Great Britain* to appoint proper persons to inspect and examine into the state and condition of the said forts, castles and settlements; and also of the military stores, castle-slaves, canoes and other vessels belonging to the royal *African* company, and to report, with all possible dispatch, how they should find the same.

And *June* 13, his majesty's answer was reported, which was, That he would give directions accordingly.

The last bill of this kind we shall take notice of, was a bill for the encouragement of the British white-berrying and cod-fisheries. This affair was first introduc'd, *Feb.* 8, when a committee was appointed to consider



of and report to the house, the state of the *British* fishery, with the usual powers, and that all members attending the committee, should have voices. Upon a particular report from this committee, which they were by an instruction impowered to make, was founded the bill afterwards passed into a law for a fish market in *Westminster*; and upon another particular report was founded the whale fishery bill, likewise passed into a law.

May 11, several merchants, traders of the city of *London*, in behalf of themselves, and others the merchants and traders of *Great Britain*, presented a petition to the house, setting forth, that, on a mature and deliberate enquiry into the nature of the *British* herring and island cod fisheries, they conceived, that the same might be carried on with eminent advantage to the trade and navigation of these kingdoms, and, if established on right principles, conducted with skill and integrity, and powerfully supported, was capable of answering every beneficial purpose, that could be proposed by any new scheme of commerce, the civilizing of his majesty's *Highland* subjects, the encreasing of the vent of our staple manufactures, the multiplying of seamen, the employing a vast number of industrious and otherwise helpless poor, lessening the parochial incumbrances, easing the publick taxes, and improving the national wealth; and therefore praying the house to give such encouragement for carrying into execution this invaluable branch of commerce, in such form and manner, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was referred to the said committee appointed to consider the state of the *British* fishery; and, May 23, lieutenant general *Oglethorpe*, the chairman, made a report, which, after being read, was referred to a committee of the whole house. On the 30th, the house resolved itself into the said committee,

and their resolution was the same day reported by the said lieutenant general *Oglethorpe*, their chairman, and agreed to by the house, and was as followeth, viz. That the carrying on the *British* herring and cod fisheries will be of eminent advantage to the trade and navigation of these kingdoms, and is highly worthy the consideration of parliament, and deserves proper encouragement.

Pursuant to the said resolution a bill was then ordered to be brought in, and the said general *Oglethorpe*, Mr. alderman *Janssen*, Sir *James Lowther*, admiral *Vernon*, and Sir *Richard Lloyd*, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. The bill was accordingly presented to the house by the said general *Oglethorpe* on the 2d of *June*; and after being read a first time, was ordered to be read a second time; which was on the 6th, and committed to a committee of the whole house for that day *sevensnight*, on which day the parliament was prorogued, and the bill thereby lost.

We are next to give an account of the most important proceedings of last session, in which some sort of bill seemed to be designed, but no bill was actually presented: The most remarkable affair of this sort, was that relating to the *Hudson-Bay Trade*, which was introduc'd, March 9, by a motion, that so much of his majesty's speech as related to the advancement of our commerce might be read; and the same being read accordingly, a committee was appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the countries adjoining to *Hudson's-Bay*, and of the trade carried on there; and to consider how those countries might be settled and improved, and the trade and fisheries there extended and increased; and also to inquire into the right the company of adventurers trading into *Hudson's-Bay*, pretend to have by charter, to the property of the lands and exclusive trade to those countries.

During

During the continuance of this committee, upon the motion of the lord *Strange*, their chairman, his majesty was addressed for a copy of the report, dated *August 10*, 1748, made by the attorney and solicitor general to a committee of council, A in relation to a petition of *Arthur Dobbs*, Esq; and the same being laid before the house, it was referred to the said committee.

Petitions from many of our cities and towns were likewise presented, praying, that the said trade might be laid open; and, *April 24*, the report was made by the lord *Strange*, when the house ordered it to be taken into consideration on that day se'nnight, and that the several papers produced before the said committee by the *Hudson's-Bay* company should be brought before the house; and also that the several petitions relating to that trade should be taken into consideration at the same time.

*May 1*, there was presented to the house a petition from several merchants and traders of the city of *London*, another from the merchants of *Great Yarmouth*, and a third from the traders and inhabitants of *Wolverhampton*, all praying to have the trade laid open, which petitions were likewise ordered to be taken into consideration at the same time; E and upon the same day the company presented a petition to the house, giving a history of their settlement and trade, and representing it as their opinion, that the laying the trade open would endanger great part (if not the whole) of the trade F then carried on to *Hudson's-Bay* to fall into the hands of other nations; but that if the house should judge it for the benefit of the nation, to lay the trade open, they relied on the justice of the house for ample satisfaction as to the rights and property G they then enjoyed under their charter; and praying to be heard by their counsel against the petitions that had been presented for laying the trade open.

This petition was also ordered to be taken into consideration at the same time, and that the petitioners might then be heard by their counsel, if they thought fit.

*May 4*, the report of the said committee was referred to a committee of whole house; and the same day the house resolved itself into the said committee, made some progress, and were adjourned till the *Monday* following. The 5th, addressees were ordered to be presented to his majesty for a copy of the commission, granted by her late majesty queen *Anne*, dated *July 21*, 1713, to *Capt. James Knight* and *Mr. Henry Kelsey*, for recovery and delivery of *Hudson's-Streights*, and the territories thereto belonging, for the use of the governor and company of adventurers trading into *Hudson's-Bay*: Likewise for the account of the injuries and depredations of the *French* in *Hudson's-Bay*, deliver'd to *Mr. secretary Vernon*, *May 22*, 1699, with the company's losses in the late war, or a copy thereof; and also for the state of the case of the *Hudson's-Bay* company, with a narrative of their sufferings by the *French*, from their invasions ever since the year 1682, left with their excellencies the lords justices, *July 3*, 1699, or a copy thereof. These papers could not indeed be got ready by the *Monday* following, however on that day, the house resolved itself again into the said committee, and made a farther progress; but as it appeared to be impossible to preserve this trade without forts and settlements on the coast of *Hudson's-Bay*, and as such forts and settlements must be supported either by exclusive companies, or at the publick expence, the affair was dropt for last session, tho' it may perhaps be taken up again, when it shall be thought more necessary to apply the publick money towards supporting our trade and settlements in *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*, than towards supporting our allies in *Europe*.

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The next affair of this kind we shall take notice of, was an affair that happened on the 14th of April; when a motion was made by the L—d B——n, for leave to bring in a bill for providing seamen for his majesty's navy without distressing trade; A the intention of which was to have a certain number of seamen retained, by a proper allowance of pay, over and above those actually employed; but the motion being opposed, after a long debate, in which the L—d B——n, H——y P——m, Esq; and B H——o W——le, sen. Esq; were the principal speakers for the motion, and the L—d E——t, H——y B——st, Esq; and G——l O——pe against it, Sir J——n B——d proposed, that the motion should be waved, and that thereupon the house should resolve to go into a committee of the whole house to consider of methods for the better manning of his majesty's fleet for the future, without prejudice to the trade of the nation; which was agreed to, and, May 3, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and came to a resolution, which was reported by Mr. Fane, their chairman, upon the 11th; whereupon a motion was made for ordering the report to lie upon the table, which brought on a new debate upon this subject; but upon the question's being put, it E passed in the negative by 110 to 47; after which the resolution was agreed to by the house, and was as follows, viz. That the retaining and securing a number of seamen, over and above those actually employ'd, by a proper allowance of pay, will be a means of F more speedily manning his majesty's navy, on any future occasion, without distressing trade.

The only other affair of this kind, which we think necessary to take notice of, was introduced on Feb. 8, by a petition from the high sheriff and grand jury, for the body of the county of Suffolk, assembled at the assizes, held at Bury St. Edmunds, July 28, 1748; and three other pe-

titions from the justices, grand jury, gentlemen, clergy, and other principal inhabitants of the body of the said county, held at different times and places, severally setting forth; that the inhabitants of three fourths of the said county, and the most populous parts of it, had been put to extraordinary and unnecessary expences, by the assizes being generally holden, at both times of the year, at Bury; that Ipswich being the county town, the only jail for the county was there, and from thence the prisoners were carried to the assizes at Bury, at the great expence and hazard of the sheriffs, especially as many of them were smugglers, one of whom had lately been taken from the sheriffs officers by open violence; that Ipswich was the only large and convenient town near the center of the county for holding the assizes, and provided with large and commodious court rooms for the judges; that the assizes had sometimes been held there; and that it would be a convenience to the judges, as they would save some miles in travelling from Cambridge directly to Norwich; and thence to Ipswich, in their road to London; therefore praying, that the house would give leave to bring in a bill for fixing the summer assizes at Ipswich.

These petitions were then ordered to lie on the table, and, Feb. 16, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for holding the summer assizes for Suffolk at Ipswich; but after some debate, notwithstanding a precedent in the preceding session\*, the motion was over-ruled by 58 to 18.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Copy of a Letter from one of the Settlers in Nova Scotia to his Friend in London, dated at Chibucto Harbour, July 28, 1749.

G My dear Friend,

I TAKE the first opportunity of acquainting you with our safe arrival at this place on June 28, after

\* See our Magazine for last year, p. 221, 243, 257, 345 and 353.

ter a short and pleasant passage of between 5 and 6 weeks; I have not heard that any one person died on the passage, or since our arrival; but on the contrary, all those that were sick at our departure from *Portsmouth*, of which there were a great many, were perfectly recovered; we have already baptized 10 or 12 children, and about as many women are ready to lie in.

Our health and preservation has been in great measure, under almighty God, owing to the prudent and wise measures taken by those who had the direction of this good work, in having ventilators and air pipes put on board the ships, and rice and fresh provisions furnish'd for the use of the sick, as well as the lying-in women and young children.

On our arrival we found the *Sphinx* of 20 guns, which had come into harbour a few days before us, having his excellency Col. *Cornwallis* our governor on board, who being informed of the arrival of the *French* at *Louisbourg*, immediately gave proper orders for transporting the *English* garison from *Cape Breton* to this place; and while I am writing, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the transports are now entering the harbour, with the two regiments of *Hopson* and *Warburton* on board. The assistance as well as the security, we shall receive from these regiments, will greatly forward our settlement; the officers having brought all their furniture with them, and a great number of milch cows and other stock, besides military stores and ammunition of all sorts. There is also a company of rangers arriv'd from *Annapolis*, commanded by Capt. *Goreham*, who are encamped near us, and from whom we have likewise received great assistance.

You are, no doubt, by this time, impatient for some account of the country, and of what we have been doing since we came here; in both which particulars, I will endeavour

September, 1749.

to satisfy you as far as has fallen within my knowledge.

The harbour of *Chibucto* may justly be said to be one of the finest in the world, and has conveniencies, and advantages for a fishery, superior, as I am told by persons of knowledge, to any other place they ever saw; and we have great reason to believe, it will soon become the most flourishing fishery in these parts; a great number of the *New-England* fishermen having already signified to Col. *Cornwallis* their intention of settling here next year.

The entrance into the harbour is from the south, with a large island of an irregular form, which we have named *Cornwallis Island*, lying on the north-east side; betwixt this island and the opposite shore on the south-west, is a channel, wide and deep enough for the largest ships. This island, as well as a smaller one lying higher up the harbour, which we named *George Island*, is very commodiously situated for a fishery, and has conveniencies of all sorts, proper for drying and curing the fish.

About two miles higher up the harbour, on the south-west side, is a river, with a small harbour at its entrance for the reception of shallops and other small vessels. This river, which we called *Sandwich River*, is, at the mouth, about as wide as the *Thames* at *London Bridge*, and as deep, tho' salt-water, for about four or five miles up, when it terminates at the fall of a small fresh-water rivulet into it from the north.

From the mouth of *Sandwich River*, to the opposite side of the harbour, is about two miles, with good anchoring ground for the largest ships in any part of it, and a fine watering place on the north-east side; the land on both sides is every where pretty high, and exceeding rich and fertile, but cover'd with wood, as indeed is the whole country round it.

About 4 or 5 miles north from the abovementioned river, is a nar-

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row entrance of half a mile into a large bay of about 12 miles in circumference, which we named *Bedford-Bay*, and which has several small creeks at the bottom of it, abounding with the finest salmon, and in the greatest plenty I ever saw: There are also several islands in it, and a great quantity of pines fit for masting grow on the western side of it. This bay with the harbour, and *Sandwich River*, form a peninsula, containing about 3000 acres of land, upon which we are at present settled, and are preparing to build a town. There is an amazing quantity of fish of the best sorts caught in the harbour, and the woods abound with variety of game, especially partridges, which perch upon the trees, and suffer themselves to be shot, as often as you please: I think they are better than those we have in *England*: There are also wood pigeons, and I have seen some flights of ducks and geese: The weather is finer, and more serene than any I ever saw; and our evenings are pleasant beyond description.

I shall now give you some account of our transactions since our arrival. The first care of the governor, after sending for the garison of *Louisbourg*, and for lieut. col. *Mascarene* from *Annapolis*, was to pitch upon a proper spot for our first settlement; and as the afore-mentioned peninsula, appeared to be the best place, as well on account of its commodious situation, as the fertility of its soil, which is a red clay, the wood being chiefly oak, ash, beech, birch, &c. the able-bodied men on board each ship, were employed in clearing ground for a town at the south point of the peninsula, and at the entrance of *Sandwich River*, which at first appeared to be the best spot, being defensible, and having the advantage of the river navigable a great way up; but upon examination, the strongest objections were found against

this place; a shoal off the point, which made it very convenient for a fort, was however apprehended to be dangerous so near a town, being so shallow, that at a cable's length from the shore, small boats strike upon the rocks; besides, it was evident from the beach, that a prodigious sea must come in winter, and the soil too proved bad, stony near the shore, and swampy behind; another spot was therefore chosen by the governor, about a mile and a half north of it, on the harbour side; 'tis upon the side of a rising ground, that commands the whole peninsula, and will shelter the town from the north-west winds; the beach is a fine gravel, convenient for small boats; the anchorage is every where good within gun-shot of the town, for large ships, and there are navigable rivulets of fresh and wholesome water round about it.

We have already cleared about 20 acres of land, and every one has a hut by his tent. Our work goes on briskly, and the method of employing the people in ship's companies has a good effect in creating an emulation amongst us, every one striving who shall do most; and as the governor is preparing to lay out the lots of land, we shall soon have a very convenient and pleasant town built, which is to be called *Halifax*, in honour of that great and noble lord, to whom this settlement owes its beginning; and from whose well-known and indefatigable zeal for the honour and interest of his country, we hope in time to become a most useful and flourishing colony.

There are already several wharfs built, and one gentleman is preparing to erect a saw mill; publick store-houses are also building, and grain of various sorts have been sown.

Since we have been here, we have received constant supplies of plank and timber for building our houses, and also fresh stock, and rum in great quantities; 20 schooners frequently

quently coming in, in one day. We have also had 100 beeves and some sheep brought down to us by land, from the *French* settlement at *Minas*, which is about 30 miles from the bottom of *Bedford-Bay*, and to which we purpose to cut a road; the *French* deputies, who came to make their submission, having promised to send us 50 men for that purpose, and to assist us as far as they are able: We have received the like promise of friendship and assistance from the *Indians*, their chiefs having been with the governor, for that purpose.—In short, every thing is in a very prosperous way.

But I should be equally unjust and ungrateful, was I to conclude my letter, without paying that tribute which is justly due to the merits of our governor, whose indefatigable zeal and prudent conduct, in the difficult task he has to go thro' with, can never be sufficiently admir'd.—He seems to have nothing in view, but the interests and happiness of us all, and his commands are mixed with so much humanity and goodness, that it is impossible not to love and obey him at the same time \*.

*I am, &c.*

#### On G R I E F.

**G**RIEF is that passion, or pain of mind, which we feel for any great loss or disappointment; and nothing does more marr or destroy the pleasures of life. It covers the soul with blackness and horror, and sees nothing but thro' these mediums. The very reflection on former delights brings to a disconsolate mind present anguish, because they are no longer in our power; and therefore such a reflection serves only to introduce a painful comparison between our present and former selves.

There is a gloomy pleasure in being dejected and inconsolable; melancholy studies how to improve itself, and sorrow finds wonderful

relief in being still more sorrowful.

Affliction is often of our own making, and is either the child of imagination or pride, or some such trivial parent, and then the ridicule of it may justly prevent our pity. And yet even here we ought not, in my opinion, to proportion our sympathy to the cause which produced the misfortune, but to the weight and effect it has upon the person grieved, Tho' the grounds of sorrow may, to a stander-by, appear small and contemptible, they may, at the same time, be magnified by the sufferer into vast bulk and importance.

Great sufferings, therefore, challenge equal pity, without our examining why or wherefore. The poor creature in *Bedlam*, who despaired and run mad because he had a hoarse pipe, and could not sing so well as *Nicholini*, tho' he had often attempted it, shared as much of my compassion as the *Welsh* woman, who was in the same lodge and condition, because she had lost her lover on her wedding day: As they were equally mad, they were equal objects of pity.

To be afflicted with the afflicted, is an instance of humanity, and the demand of good nature and good breeding. Pity is but an imaginary aid; and yet, were it not for that, sorrow would be many times utterly insupportable.

Mirth is by no means a remedy for grief; on the contrary, it raises and inflames it, and like the contention of opposite elements, begets fresh tumult and disorder in the head of the afflicted, who either imagine themselves to be insulted by it; and then pride is added to sorrow; or think it unpardonable to attend to it, and then anguish is improved by reproach.

Nor do sudden diversions and new objects at first relieve those who languish under grief; for, to be amused with these, would look as if they were weary of their mourning,

G g g 2

\* See a Map of Nova Scotia, in our Magazine for April last; and a particular description of the country, p. 181.



ing, and fond of occasions to forget it; which, to them, is a great crime: Or else new objects start new images and circumstances, and so create more matter for more melancholy.

The only probable way I know of softening and curing grief in others, is by putting on an appearance of feeling it yourself; and you must, besides, talk frequently and feelingly of the occasion, and praise and blame as the sufferer does: But then remember to make use of the opportunity this condescension and familiarity gives you, of leading him, by degrees, into things and passages remote from his present bent of mind, and not unpleasant in themselves. In this manner, and by this policy, you will be able to steal him away from his afflictions with his own approbation, and teach him to speak and think of other things than that alone which frets his heart.

I would not, by any thing I have said, be thought to encourage people to grow pettish, in order to be pitied; I am, on the other hand, for disappointing all that do it. If they will be children, let us use them like children, and laugh at them. They richly merit ridicule, whose sorrow can be cured whenever they themselves please.

To others, the forced affliction of these sort of folks may perhaps appear whimsical and unreasonable; but they, for their parts, are apt to wonder at the shameful insensibility of mankind, not to see with their moist eyes, and be afflicted with what they chuse to feel.

There is an orthodoxy even in sorrow, and we take upon us to be very angry at the rest of the world, if they do not implicitly join with us in an uniformity of misery. To the mourner all merry fellows are schismatics, and every thing that is gay is likewise erroneous; and because his palate is disordered, and his brain turned, he is amazed that the chearful can laugh, and the sound enjoy

their senses and their taste. The good man has lost a mistress, or a place, and yet the sun shines, and mankind are merry!

It is something odd, and indeed a little ambitious, for one or more people to expect the world should droop for their single, and perhaps imaginary, misfortune. *Damon* loses 10,000*l.* at play, and goes home and hangs himself. Would it not be rash in the universe to follow his example? Miss *Lydia* cries till her face starts, because cousin *Katy* has run away with her spark; but, tho' she is young, and weeps most bewitchingly, yet I, for my heart, can never make wry faces, nor force my discourteous heart to break, because Miss thinks fit to sob.

Upon the whole, I would distinguish between grief that is necessary and unfought, and grief that has wilfulness and humour in it; and I would endeavour to cure the first by kindness, compliance, and commiseration; and to shame and frighten away the other by contempt and sneer. To court pity is the way to miss it; but real anguish will find it without seeking it.

#### Of Private Revenge, and Publick Justice.

**R**EVENGE is that base passion of the mind that delights in repaying injury for injury, and is ever found where the weakest head, and rottenest heart reside: That breast where it inhabits, like a furious hurricane, suffers one continual tempest, which often rages to that excessive height, as to destroy its owner's fabric: To receive an injury, and not to revenge it, is by some, who do not thoroughly consider it, accounted pusillanimous; but if to punish an injury be esteem'd a brave action, how much braver is it to forgive it? True fortitude consists in a generosity of soul, that pities the natural failings and weaknesses of our fellow-creatures, and, like heaven, spares and

and forgives them. What a degree of happiness even this world would afford, if that one base passion, revenge, was banished from the human breast; paradise would at present be in part restor'd, and man be made almost an angel; instead of that tormenting fury of the mind, sweet melodious love would charm his ravish'd soul to rest, and create a heaven within him; not a serene calm, after a long raging tempest, is to the corresponding mariner half so rejoicing; not gay, smiling health, to a body long harass'd by some cruel disease, is half so delightful, as the sweet peace that happy mind enjoys, from whence that harpy, that devoured all his ease, is chased away by reason's light and balmy love.

Tho' revenge, or returning injury for injury, be in private life so base a passion, and so hurtful to human society, yet it loses its nature and its name, when our country is injured and abused. Revenge then becomes one of the cardinal virtues, and is call'd *Justice*, which is to every nation the sure foundation of its true happiness: Justice is the band of human society, the chief guard and security of every man's life and property; the sacred law or *Magna Charta* of mankind: Justice is the maintaining or preserving perfect order, which is the chain of right reason, the grand cement of the whole creation, the beauteous cause of the blissful harmony of the universe: If justice, therefore, in any kingdom or nation, be either perverted or obstructed, disorder must naturally be introduced; the greater the perversion or obstruction, the greater the chaos or confusion of its affairs: Justice, like the clear shining stream, that enriches the verdant ground thro' which it gently flows, protects and nourishes that happy land where she resides; but if she be perverted or obstructed, then, like a great river, obstructed in its course, overflowing its banks, drowns and destroys the fruits of those lands she was intended to cherish and promote. No nation can expect to be happy, except justice be impartially executed to all orders and degrees of her people; hence the absolute necessity of calling her ministers to a just account; for if the fountain-head be foul, how should its streams be pure? If the ministry of any nation be corrupt and evil, they will of course, like common thieves, who, to strengthen and secure themselves, distribute some share of the spoils to all the gang, endeavour to make all the people so, by diffusing their spirit of corruption and venality thro' the nation; and as we see it too common in private life, when one man has injured another, instead of repenting, he repeats his blows, with intention to render the

injured incapable of returning the injury; so a ministry, who have long plunder'd and abused a state, will, to secure themselves, endeavour to put it out of the people's power to call them to an account, by introducing arbitrary and despotick power. As the enamour'd youth pants for his absent fair, as the fetter'd prisoner longs to throw off his galling chains, and as the parched, sun-burnt ground, gapes for the kind, refreshing shower, so an injur'd nation, that is denied, thirsts after justice.

An abstract of a Book lately published, intitled, *Free and Candid Disquisitions relating to the Church of England, and the Means of advancing Religion therein, addressed to the Governing Powers in Church and State; and more immediately directed to the two Houses of Convocation.*

THE editors in their preface tell us, that the design of these papers has been under consideration, and carrying on leisurely, from time to time, for some years: That when the observations were brought together, digested into some order, and the work in a competent degree finished, (tho' it hath received considerable improvements since) a copy of it was, in the winter 1746, lodged in the hands of a very eminent and worthy prelate, with an humble request to his lordship, that he would vouchsafe, if he so thought fit, to communicate the contents of it to the synod at one of their meetings. But whether it hath been judged adviseable to lay the copy above mentioned before the convocation, or indeed whether their was ever any opportunity given to present it, to any useful purpose, they are not able to say; tho' on some considerations they are rather inclined to think, there hath been none given.

The authors, in their introduction, observe, that it is a happy and almost singular privilege enjoyed by the subjects of this realm, that they are permitted to apply to their governors in a publick manner, on any subject relating to the concerns of the publick: That this privilege hath been often abused, and turned into licentiousness by men of ill minds, both against the state, and the religion of the state; but that the latter hath thereby gained a firmer footing, and the state, they believe, finds no reason to repent of having granted the privilege.

Then after promising to preserve a just moderation of spirit, and to give as little offence as possible, either to our governors, or the publick, they say, Our application is to our governors in church and state, and more especially to the convocation of the



the church of England, including both parsons, which, by our constitution, is the great court of appeals, in matters relating to the church; and the venerable body of prelates and clergy therein assembled, are not only the guardians of our ecclesiastical rights, under his majesty as supreme, but also the delegates intrusted by him, and their respective constituents, to consider of the state of the church;—what there may be amiss in it, that may want amendment; what particular grievances deserve to be laid before the government, in order to be redressed; and what, on the whole, may seem most proper to be done towards settling religion on its right basis, and procuring it a firm establishment, together with just liberty and encouragement, within his majesty's realms.

And they conclude their introduction with observing,

1. That, considering the nature of human constitutions, it is confessedly impossible, that any should be in all points complete; and next to impossible that any should continue long to retain their completeness, in the degree they first had it.

2. That whenever the change of circumstances becomes so visible and so great, as to cause very considerable inconveniences for want of making the requisite alterations; then surely it becomes high time to think of making them, and to submit to every act of just and honourable compliance, that the times shall be found to demand.

3. That those are the best friends to the constitution, who most desire its improvement; and that when they desire some amendments in the constitution of this church, they desire them only in order to the better support and advancement of christianity; which, as things now stand, and are so better regulated among us, they apprehend to be in some danger of losing ground, and by degrees of giving way to something very pernicious, and at last destructive, both to church and state.

4. That tho' they do not find the least fault with our first reformers, yet as that age was comparatively dark, and many learned inquiries, together with a greater degree of accuracy in inquiring, have brought things since to a much clearer light, than that and some preceding ages were blessed with, it will, with considerate men, be deemed no unreasonable supposition, that there may be some things in the regulations they have left us, which, at this distance of time, may deserve, and even require, a review.

5. That the constitution of our church is originally such, that there is liberty left for reviews and amendments; which is a wise and very just allowance in any establishment, ecclesiastical or civil.

Therefore, they say, they shall proceed to lay before our government such things, as are allowed on all hands to deserve the consideration of a rational senate.

And that they may give the less offence, and testify the greater deference to the judgment of such a learned body, they chuse to present their address to them, for the most part, in the way of humble queries.

After this introduction they divide what they have to say into 13 sections, with a *postscript* and *Appendix*.

SECT. 1. *Queries and observations relating to the translation of the bible.*—In this section they very evidently shew, that a new translation is not only very much wanted, but is earnestly wished for by all true friends to the christian cause; and that by a new translation the bible should be reduced into some more convenient sections and paragraphs, than our present chapters and verses, with just and exact arguments placed before each division.

SECT. 2. *Queries and observations relating to the design and composition of our publick service, taken in general.*—In this section they shew, 1. That the *length* of our publick service (especially on *Sunday mornings*) may and ought to be in some reasonable measure contracted. And—2. That it is neither necessary nor expedient, all things considered, that the three services ordinarily appointed for *Sundays* and *holidays* in the morning, should continue distinct, and yet be said, as if they were but one. And particularly, as to the *Lord's prayer*, and *Gloria Patri*, they give good reasons why neither should be repeated so often as enjoined by our liturgy.

SECT. 3. *An occasional dissertation, containing a short inquiry, whether our first service, as distinct from, and independent of the other two, may not be ordinarily sufficient for our stated matins, or morning worship on Sundays.*—Upon this subject they say, that all christian worship consists of prayer and praise offered up to God in the name of the Mediator; and both usually attended with instructions in his will, and from his word. And they shew, that we have every one of these in our first service; but they admit that this service stands in need of some improvements, and with a few proper improvements might be made a very complete one, so as to answer all the ordinary purposes of worship; and where, on special occasions, another office must be added, they ask, whether it would not seem more regular

regular and less exceptionable, to perform the latter office, at a different point of time, and after some convenient intermission.

SECT. 4. *A survey of the principal matter and general order of our liturgy, with the connection of its several parts; and remarks thereon.*—Here they give us a comparative view of our several offices, stated and occasional, in respect to identity of matter, resemblance of parts, &c. And a summary view of one of our anniversary offices, and its several contents, as taking in the ordinary services at morning prayer.

Upon these they ask, 1. Doth not the intermingling of so many offices, collects, &c. seem a little immethodical and incongruous? 2. What harm could there be in reducing all our offices into a better method and connection? 3. Suppose that to be true, which hath often been asserted by learned men, well versed in the laws of our constitution; that the service appointed for St. Barnabas's day can, by no means, either in law or conscience, be omitted on the day of his majesty's happy accession to the throne:—In the first place, to what an enormous length would both the services, as here supposed to be enjoined on that day, extend?—to say nothing of accidental ones, which may also come in on the same day.—In the next, how would they abound with repetitions, which no wit of man could consistently defend? And, lastly, what great confusion and want of order would there appear throughout the whole?

SECT. 5. *Queries and observations relating to the psalms, lessons, epistles and gospels.*—With regard to the psalms they propose seven very pertinent queries, and as many proper amendments: With regard to the lessons they propose nine: And with regard to the epistles and gospels, they propose two.

SECT. 6. *Queries and observations relating to the Athanasian creed, catechism, collects, and prayer for the parliament.*—Upon the first of these subjects they give us the articles of their faith in the words following, viz.

1. That we believe in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost: In the Father, who created us; in the Son, who redeemed us; and in the Holy Ghost, who sanctifies us: And that, by the confession of a true faith, acknowledging the glory of the Eternal Trinity, we do in the power of the Divine Majesty worship the Unity.

2. That Christ, the only begotten Son of God, did for us men and for our salvation, come down from heaven, took our nature upon him, and was made man; being born of a pure virgin, and that without a spot of sin, to make us clean from all sin.

3. That in our nature he suffered and died for us.

4. That he rose again the third day from the dead: Ascended into heaven: Siteth at the right hand of the Father, God Almighty: And shall return to judge all men at the last day; when there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust, and all shall appear before the judgment seat of Christ.

5. That thereupon the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal.

6. Finally, that he who believeth these things, and is baptized into this faith, (living according to it) shall be saved; and that he, who believeth not, having sufficient capacities, and proper evidences laid before him, shall be damned.

This they give as the substance of the Athanasian creed; and as the form and substance of the Catholic faith, founded upon Catholic principles, agreeable to the word of God, and the doctrine of the church of England. Nor can they help thinking, they say, but such a confession as this may be sufficient to all orthodox, charitable, and christian purposes.

As to the catechism, they make only these two queries, 1. Whether it may not be amended or improved as to some points, where it is thought to be defective, or to want a little explanation? And, 2. As this catechism was at first intended for young children only, and the church intended to have provided another for the instruction of youth and more adult persons, might not a larger catechism, compendiously exhibiting the chief points, and principal evidences, of the christian religion, be thought of eminent service in this respect?

And as to the collects and prayer for the parliament, they not only observe some general improprieties, but mention five particularly.

[This abstract to be concluded in our next.]

A Pamphlet having been publish'd in Answer to the Letter in the Westminster Journal, of which we gave an Extract in our last, p. 373, we think ourselves obliged to give some Account of it, which we hope will not be unacceptable to our Readers; especially, as it contains some curious Memoirs in relation to the great Lord Bacon.

FRANCIS BACON, the glory of his age, was born in 1560, and was son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt. lord keeper of the great seal, who early passed the circle of the liberal arts in Trinity college, Cambridge, under the tuition of the renowned Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

Q. Elizabeth took much delight in discoursing with him, and was so well satisfied



fied with his answers, that she often called him her *young lord keeper*; and among other questions, she once asked him, when a boy, how old he was? and he answered, *Two years younger than your majesty's happy reign*; with which the queen was greatly pleased.

The Rev. doctor *Rawley*, his chaplain, who wrote his life, tells us, that when he was at the university, and not above 16 years of age, his lordship first fell into a dislike of the philosophy of *Aristotle*, "not for the worthlessness of the author, to whom he would ever ascribe all high attributes, but for the unfruitfulness of the way, being a philosophy (as his lordship used to say) only strong for disputations and contentions, but barren of the production of works for the benefit of the life of man;" in which mind he continued to his dying day.

From the university he passed over to *Paris*, where he was some time; and after his return betook himself to the study of the common law in *Gray's-Inn*, where he soon gained a very extensive knowledge therein, tho' he had made that, as he himself said, as an accessory and not as his principal study. He had not been long called to the bar, before he was generally distinguished both for his great learning and manner of address, so that in a short time he was made one of the queen's learned counsel; soon after which he built his elegant chambers in *Gray's-Inn*, commonly called, *lord Bacon's lodgings*.

The doctor says, "Tho' the queen cheared him with the bounty of her countenance, she never cheared him with the bounty of her hand, save that of giving him the reversion of the register's office in the *Star-Chamber*, worth 1600*l.* a year;" which made his lordship say, as he waited near 20 years for it, "That it was like another man's ground abutting upon his house, which might mend his prospect, but did not fill his barns."

The reason that *Q. Elizabeth* did no more for him, is in some measure accounted for by the doctor. "It was owing (says he) to the arts and policy of a great statesman to suppress and keep him down, lest, if he had risen, he might have obscured his glory."

Upon the coming in of *K. James I.* he was soon taken notice of; for his master raised and advanced him 9 times, six times in office, and thrice in dignity, which the doctor thus describes; 1. One of his counsel learned in the law; 2. Solicitor-general; 3. Attorney-general; 4. Councillor of state; 5. Lord keeper; 6. Lord high chancellor of *England*: And the dignities were these, 1. The honour of knighthood;

2. Created baron *Verulam*; 3. Viscount *St. Alban's*.

*Ben Jonson*, one of the famous poets of his time, thus addressed his lordship, upon one of his birth-days after he was made lord high chancellor,

*Hail happy genius of this antient pile \*!*

A *How comes it all things so about thee smile?*  
The fire,—the wine,—the men, and in the midst  
Thou stands, as if some mystery thou didst:  
Pardon—I read it in thy face,—the day  
For whose returns and many—all these pray.

And, as a further reward and encouragement to his real and genuine merit, he received from the register and alienation offices to the amount of 1800*l.* a year, which, with the income of his own lands and possessions, that amounted to a third part of that sum, he retained to his dying day. This shews, how much mistaken our common historians and their copiers have been, when they asserted, that, after his lordship had lost the great seal, he pined away, and died almost for want.

C In the first part of his lordship's life, he enter'd into a married state, but by his lady, who brought him an ample fortune, he had no children; upon which the Rev. doctor remarks, that he had other issue to perpetuate his name, that of his brain, in which he was ever happy and admired. How he acted in his office of lord chancellor, our historians, and particularly those who have penn'd his life, have given a full relation, to whom I shall refer. It is certain his sunshine of fortune was followed by a cloud:—Tho' his fall, however severe it was to his own reflection, met with all the alleviation that could possibly attend it: For the king, tho' he could not preserve him from E censure, not only immediately released him from his imprisonment, but remitted the fine, admitted him to court, and granted him a full pardon; and in the succeeding reign he was summoned to parliament.

Lord *Bacon*, being thus freed from his attendance at court, had leisure to apply himself wholly to those studies, which were, even in the busy part of his life, his chief delight; and the few remaining years, after he had lost the seals, he spent in that philosophical manner, which has ever been the ambition and wish of learned and good men; and there is extant a remarkable passage in his will, that fully shews his love of learning,—“My name and memory, (says my lord) I leave to foreign nations, and my own countrymen; after some time be passed over:” And the time is come, agreeable to his lordship's prediction, for his name and memory is now as universally revered and respected at home\*, as it was before his death in foreign parts; and

\* *York-House,*

† *Vide his works, lately published by an eminent hand.*

an instance of the latter I shall just mention.—The marquis *D'Effiat*, who conducted the princess, wife to *K. Charles I.* to *England*, paid him a visit, and made him this compliment: "That he was like the angels, of whom we hear much, but never see them." To which his lordship modestly replied, "That, if the charity of others compared him to an angel, his own infirmities taught him, that he was but a man." His lordship was carried off the stage of this life, *April 9, 1626.*

He was certainly equal to the greatest men that have adorned the world, and perhaps surpassed by none. Learning is indebted to him for the noblest discoveries in modern philosophy, to which he pointed the way, by forsaking the maze of the schools, and sounding knowledge, not in speculation only, but experiments. Nor was his lordship less a statesman than a philosopher. However his want of economy might hurt his own fortune, and involve him in publick censure; yet his failings will be forgot when his eminent virtues are remembered, and his name will be had in lasting veneration as long as truth and learning remain in the world.

Now as to the other noble lord, who had likewise the happiness of being distinguished, and most honourably preferred by two successive sovereign princes; he had not the same advantage of setting out in the world, with having, as the *letter-writer* truly says of lord *Bacon*, "a father almost 20 years lord keeper of the great seal, nor an uncle lord high treasurer by the mother's side." But on the contrary, as *Shakspear* expresses it upon another occasion,

*He was not propt by ancestry, whose grace  
Chalks successors their way; nor call'd upon  
For high-seats done to the crown; neither  
ally'd*

*To eminent assistance: But spider-like,  
Out of his self-drawn web, that gives us  
note,*

*The force of his own merit made his way.*

He was the son of a worthy private gentleman, who caused him to be educated suitable to the profession he design'd him for; and at a proper age was placed in one of the inns of court, where he discovered a genius equally bright, quick and penetrating, and early made a considerable progress in his studies, both in the common and statute laws; and being thus qualified, he was called to the bar; and here he was soon taken notice of, not only for the knowledge he had acquired in his profession, far beyond what could be expected from his experience and years, but also for his modest address.

That was not all; for, during the time  
*September, 1749.*

he pleaded at the bar with so much distinction, he made another useful branch part of his study, which was to be well acquainted with the constitution of his country, and the law of nations; and what he received by nature, he continued to cultivate and improve by useful learning, that gave a lustre to his actions. No wonder, that a gentleman thus qualified was preferred; for we find him made solicitor-general, elected member of parliament, and the honour of knighthood conferred on him in a short space of time, and very early in life: He was then preferred to the office of attorney-general, which he sustained upwards of eight years, and discharged himself therein with the utmost fidelity to the crown, and without oppressing in the least any of his majesty's subjects, that were so unfortunate as to labour under prosecutions: And it was then generally allowed, that his address was easy, his aspect gracious and manly, joined with a clear and sonorous voice. So that, in respect to his conduct during this period, that might be justly applied to him that was said of the late lord chancellor *Harcourt*, in the introduction to his patent for creating him a peer.

"His faculty of speaking was so full of vivacity, that many doubted whether he was fitter to manage causes in the lower court, or to speak before a full parliament: But it was unanimously confess'd by all, that among the lawyers he was the most eloquent orator, and among the orators the most able lawyer. .... Whom therefore, furnished with such great endowments of mind, it is not without reason, that all clients wish'd for to defend their cause."

His lordship, before he sustained either of the last mentioned offices, intermarried with a lady, nearly related to one who had for a time filled the seat, with the highest honour, that lord *Bacon* once presided in, and by this lady he is bless'd with six children, several of whom now make a great figure in life.

And such was the honour of his lordship, upon a remarkable occasion, when a prosecution was set on foot against a late chancellor, tho' he was proposed to be one of the managers, and was then attorney-general, instead of accepting it, he publicly acknowledged the great obligation he was under to the unhappy lord, and begg'd leave to decline it, which was granted him; and I doubt not but all will allow, that that was a strong evidence of the greatness of his mind, and the gratitude of his heart:

But, to follow this great man; another preferment he met with was that of being called to the degree of serjeant at law, and  
H h h placed



placed in the highest seat of justice next the chancery, and likewise had the honour of being created a peer, about the time that another right Hon. and very eminent gentleman, his intimate and particular friend, was not only created a peer, but constituted lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

There this great personage presided till the death of that noble lord, where he discharged his trust, in the opinion of all, with the greatest reputation; and, during the time he presided there, he was universally esteemed and honoured, as well for his great knowledge in the laws of his country, and the practice of the court, as for his polite behaviour to all whose affairs required their attendance upon his lordship either in publick or private: And, without derogating or diminishing the characters of any of his renowned predecessors, he shewed by his actions, that his great abilities were equal to any that had gone before him; and, when he was removed to sustain a higher office, his loss was generally regretted by the bar, the ministers, officers, and suitors of the court, and nothing could alleviate their concern on the occasion, but his majesty's goodness in placing the present right Hon. gentleman in his stead: So likewise a very great concern was expressed by the whole nation for the death of the noble lord just spoke of; and what could have dispelled the uneasiness of the people, or repaired that great loss to the kingdom in general, except that of appointing so worthy a successor, which gave much content and pleasure to all honest men?

After his lordship was thus preferred to the highest office in the law, he earnestly set about to reform such abuses as still remain'd in the court, in which he had the happiness in a great degree to succeed, and has all along acted in this eminent station with integrity, moderation, candour, and the utmost disinterestedness; witness the decrees his lordship has made in some of the most intricate causes, wherein he has evidenced his masterly abilities, strong sense, great penetration into nature, and uncommon judgment of the human heart. I say, those decrees alone will stand lasting monuments of his worth and goodness, as long as justice and equity continue among

us; and it may be further said of his lordship, that he has daily dispatched a multitude of suits in chancery, and removed, after the example of his worthy predecessor, many obstacles that has delay'd judgment in that court; and, without vanity, it may be likewise said, his lordship, by his actions, has fully demonstrated, that he has all the qualifications Sir John Davys says are requisite to make a good chancellor\*, and that the lines in the *Dispensary* may be very justly applied to him:

*Where'er he speaks, heav'n's bow the list'ning throng*

*Dwells on the melting musick of his tongue!*  
His arguments are th' emblems of his mind,  
Mild, but not faint; and forcing, tho' serene;  
And when the pow'r of eloquence, be'd try,  
Here light'ning strikes you, there soft breezes sigh.

The compliment paid to his lordship by a learned gentleman, after the nation had experienced his wise and equal administration, I apprehend to be extremely right, and therefore I shall here repeat it.

"The publick, my lord, has sometimes lamented, that the highest offices of the law have been conferred on persons in the decline of life, more out of regard to past services than the expectation of future; but the vigour of your lordship's age and constitution promises a long continuance of the publick benefits, already derived from your administration; the happy effects of which have rendered it the constant prayer of all honest men, that you may long live in the enjoyment of your present dignity, with the same abilities and capacity to adorn it."

We next find his lordship sustaining another supreme office, where, in the opinion of all (except those of the *letter-writer's* stamp) he executed the great authority where-with he was invested, with the utmost justice, humanity, and impartiality, insomuch that there was not the least objection to any part of his lordship's conduct, but on the contrary, his compassionate disposition to the distressed more evidently appeared, as well upon the trials of the unhappy lords, as from the moving and eloquent speeches he made to them at the time of passing sentence: In short, he behaved with

\* That, besides his natural faculties and powers of mind, he should be furnished with all learning that has any relation to the publick good; divinity, law, policy, morality, and especially eloquence, to impart and communicate all the rest; he should have a long and universal experience in all the affairs of the commonwealth; he should be accomplished and absolute in all points of gravity, wisdom, temperance, justice, piety, integrity, and all other virtues, fit for magistracy and government; yet so as the same be seasoned and tempered with affability, gentleness, goodness, courtesy; however, without descending and diminishing himself, but still retaining his dignity, state, and honour. Briefly, he must be a person of such virtue and worthiness, as his life may be without censure, and his example a mirror to all other magistrates.

with so much grace, dignity and politeness upon those melancholy occasions, that it became a question, whether his lordship adorned his high office, or his high office adorned him?

I shall not enter into an inquiry, touching his lordship's conduct either in parliament or as a statesman; because I apprehend that a more proper work for history to enumerate, than a letter. However, for your present information, I refer you to his elegant speeches, upon several important occasions, which will much better speak this noble lord's real sentiments than any thing that I can relate. But thus far I must observe, that so much has his steady behaviour, in every station of life, gained the affection of the people, that the bare report some time since, of his lordship's removal from the high dignity he now enjoys, gave much concern to all who were best capable of knowing his true worth: And no sooner was that report contradicted, than there appeared as much joy and satisfaction in every face, as before of sorrow and discontent. Surely, this fully demonstrates the sense the nation had of his lordship's great merit, and how fit he is to preside in the sacred seat of justice; and it is the hopes and wishes of all thinking men, that he will for many years so continue.

The *letter-writer* blames lord Bacon for want of family oeconomy, the other for avarice, who has used oeconomy all his life-time, and yet lived suitable to his different stations in the world, but still his lordship must be blamed; which puts me in mind of an article of impeachment once exhibited against a great minister, for keeping too great a court in the king's absence, which caused this remark: "If he had kept none, he would very likely have been impeached for being a miser; so that, let great personages live splendid or close, the censorious multitude will be always carping."

I take myself to be justified in what I have here laid before the publick, even from the opinion of the incomparable lord Bacon, who allows, that observations upon great mens lives and characters, if penned as they ought to be, (which I do not presume to say I have altogether done) are more beneficial and useful to a reader, than either chronolgy or narration: But his lordship, whilst living, always detested drawing an imaginary contrast of characters; and the same indignation has been expressed against such a wicked and ungenerous way of writing, by other most celebrated authors; particularly Sir Richard Steel, upon the like occasion, expresses himself as follows: "The happiest climate does not produce all things, and it was so ordered, that one

part of the earth should want the product of another, for the uniting mankind in a general correspondence and good understanding. It is therefore want of good sense, as well as of good nature, to say, *Simplicius* has a better judgment, but not so much wit as *Latius*; for that these have not each others capacities is no more a diminution to either, than if you should say, *Simplicius* is not *Latius*, or *Latius* is not *Simplicius*."

*A PLAN proposed for the Recovery of the British Herring and Cod Fisheries.*

1. **T**HAT a sum of money be raised by subscription, not exceeding to be paid into the bank, in such manner and on such calls, as may be by the legislature directed, and that the same be made a capital fund, wherewith to carry on the white herring and cod fisheries.---2. That for the conduct and management of the said fund, and for the direction and application of the same, to the reviving and improving the said fisheries, there be a governor, president, vice-president, and 47 assistants.---3. That the government do grant and allow *per cent.* on all the money actually employed in the said fisheries, and *per cent.* on what shall be subscribed into the stock and unemployed.---4. That the company be at liberty to purchase lands and tenements, to such an amount in value, and of such extent, as shall be purely convenient and necessary for the carrying on the said fishery with success.---5. That the company have power to make laws for the better government of the community living under them, in the nature of a royal peculiar, or exempt jurisdiction, so that the same laws be approved by such persons as his majesty shall appoint, and be ratified by parliament.---6. That neither the company, their officers or servants, shall be subject or liable to any assize or inquisition, or to be sued, or answer in any other court than that of the company, in matters simply relative to the said fishery.---7. That as to all debts contracted within the said jurisdiction, not exceeding the sum of 5*l.* the same shall be adjusted by a court of equity, in the nature of a court of conscience. But as to all debts above the said sum, and in petty larcenies, the same to be tried by juries.---8. That for the space of 7 years from the company's first entering on the fishing trade, no custom inward or outward, impost or excise, be paid on salt especially used for curing of fish, or on fish cured for either foreign or domestick markets, nor upon naval stores, or materials for the fishery.---9. That white herring taken and im-



ported by foreigners, shall pay 5s. per barrel of thirty-two gallons, and all codling and other cured sea-fish, wet or dry salted, 3d. each fish.----10. That a staple shall be settled, where the company shall find most convenient, to the northward of the latitude of 57, either to the N. E. or N. W. of *Scotland*, or on the isles of the same; A and at such staple, or staples, erect receptacles for all kind of naval stores, other foreign materials for the fishery, and salt; and such stores, &c. to be under two locks, the key of one to be in custody of a resident officer in the customs or excise, the other in the custody of an officer of the company, who shall severally keep account of the receipts and issues; that thereby no stores may be issued free of duty, but such as are apply'd to the use of the fishery.----11. That the chief officer which the company shall appoint, to govern the staple or staples, shall be vested by law, with ample powers, by and with the advice and consent of a council allotted him, to prevent all interruptions in the fishery by foreigners, in sight of land, of any nation, and where necessary, to repel force by force: As likewise to punish on the spot, any misbehaviour of the company's servants, committed on the sea, during the fishery.----12. That no staple be settled but where there is a very good harbour for building, repairing, and laying up the vessels employed; and where there is convenience for entertaining the company's servants, and of employing them in all the several occupations requisite to the most easy and cheap methods of carrying on and improving the fishery, and where they may be united and disciplined.----13. That to prevent frauds in the importation of naval stores, and materials for the fisheries free of duties, no vessels shall be built, or nets made, after the first outset, but where the company shall establish their general staple.----14. That any sums not under may be subscribed into this stock; but no person shall be intitled to be governor, president, or vice-president, that subscribes less than 1000*l.* nor to be an assistant that subscribes less than 500*l.*----15. That an exact and regular method be laid down, founded on the best information that can be procured, for the manner, order, and decorum of the fleet when fishing; for the best way of gutting, cleaning, sorting, packing, shipping, and dispatching of the fish to foreign markets, for the measure of the cask, inspection and marking; for the order and good government of the people employed in their respective avocations on shore, for the manner of laying up and preserving the vessels in the harbour, their rigging and sea stores, and for the

practice of religious and martial exercises, with what other matters shall appear, on due deliberation, to be for the better settling and regulating of a commercial community, on the most firm and durable principles.----16. That as plenty of provisions, and cheapness of labour, are, when directed by skill and integrity, the probable means of producing a happy issue to this undertaking, it may not be amiss to consider, in the first purchasing, or leasing of lands, the nature of the soil for cultivation, and feeding of cattle, for producing roots and herbage, for raising of barley, beans and pease, or such other grain, and pulse, as may be necessary to the support of the people on shore, and for the supplying of those on the fisheries with wholesome food and liquors.----17. That for the sake of cheapness, to prevent frauds in the duties, and that the salt may be always of equal goodness and purity, it seems requisite, that the same should be made on the spot, under the inspection of his majesty's custom-house or excise officers.----18. That for the greater encouragement of the said fishing, and as a particular mark of the parliament's approbation of it, and of their desire to promote it, it is proposed, that all such persons as shall subscribe a stock towards the advancing of the said fisheries, and all such as shall be employed for, or in the management thereof; or for pursuing such directions and instructions about it, as shall any way be derived from his majesty's authority in it, shall, whether natives or foreigners, with their ships, busses, boats, &c. be expressly declared to be taken into the protection of the government.----19. And in order that such protection may be complete, it is further proposed, that whenever the staple shall be established, that the company be at liberty to fortify the place in such manner, as to guard against any sudden surprize; and that until the same be finished, and the company's servants so well disciplined, as to be in condition to defend it; as likewise at all times, when the greater part of the best men are at sea, that his majesty will be pleased to allow a sufficient number of regular troops on shore, and such men of war by sea, as may appear competent for protection. Nor will this request appear extraordinary, when all accounts unanimously agree, that one reason of the present melancholy state of the *British* fisheries, is the conduct of the *Dutch*, who, as our good friends and allies, have always treated us on our own coasts, as if we had been publick enemies, which the honour of any other nation would hardly have permitted.----20. And, finally, as the whole series of the preceding evidences and

and opinions have sufficiently evinced, that without good salt, cheapness, industry, public encouragement, and convenience of station, it is impossible to carry a design of this important nature effectually into execution; so must all these matters be thoroughly considered and adjusted, before it will be reasonable to expect, that men of fortune will venture their money. Nor, in my humble opinion, can the great purpose in view be attained, without all the business being done by a collective

body in one, or at most in two places, and those to the northward of the latitude of 57; I mean independent of the chief direction, which, all agree, may be best executed at *London*.----I have only to observe on the above plan, that it is purely intended to amend some previous particulars, and to add to others, as conceiving that out of the whole, a complete scheme may be formed, when the legislature shall find it agreeable to pass an act in favour of the fishery.

Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1749.

An ODE on a Gentleman's Birth Day, in the West.

Wake, great *Phœbus*, strike the lyre,  
And all my raptur'd soul inspire  
With gaiety and mirth;  
With every brightest ray adorn  
This joyful, this auspicious morn,  
That gave *Adrastus* birth.

Haste, bright *Eliza*, haste, and bring  
The incense of the breathing spring,  
Let wreaths his temples grace;  
Let smiles redoubling all those charms,  
Which gave *Adrastus* to thy arms,  
Thy grateful thoughts express.

Fly far each cloud; sleep every care;  
Nor once let gravity appear  
Within this sweet retreat:  
*Adrastus* calls; come haste away,  
To mirth let's consecrate the day,  
With mirth let's crown the night.

Come, every *Britain's* true born son,  
With musick's every vot'ry join,  
Nor seek a nobler theme;  
Let instruments wake into voice,  
And *Pæan's* through the vaulted skies  
This *Jubilee* proclaim.

*Adrastus*, noble youth! attends  
The call of bleeding *Albion's* friends,  
When *Albion's* wrongs requir'd;  
But finding vice triumphant reign,  
And impious men their power regain,  
He pensively retir'd.

Now see him, with his silvan band,  
Far o'er their couriers heads extend,  
And hail the bounding deer:  
Now o'er th'impurpl'd plain they sweep,  
Now straining up yon craggy steep,  
Their panting steeds they cheer.

'Tis thus, in innocence and ease,  
In virtuous acts, with home-felt peace,  
Each day *Adrastus* spends:  
Physick in exercise he seeks,  
And health from every flower extracts,  
That nature's bosom lends.

Then, every blessing here below,  
With health's uninterrupted flow,  
To him each year be given:  
And let his tender infant son,  
His father's virtues make his own,  
'Tis all I ask of heaven.

J. B.

The SURPRIZE.

TO *Sylvia*, long my vows I had confess'd  
With sighs, might pierce an adamant-  
ine breast!

Yet still my passion no returns could gain,  
But scorns and frowns, with never and in  
vain.

At length I saw beneath a myrtle shade,  
In floods of tears, the lovely cruel maid.  
Amaz'd at what cou'd melt her frozen heart!  
I gently press'd, she wou'd the cause impart:  
On that, her humid eyes began to move  
Tow'rd's me, I own, she cry'd, at last, I  
love.

No more, said I! the blessing is too great!  
And storms my breast like some stupen-  
dous fate;

Tumultuous raptures revel in my soul,  
Too much for human nature to controul!  
But when my violent passions taking vent,  
In extacy had all their vigour spent!  
Fond youth, said she, you err; I love, 'tis  
true,

With ardour; but, alas! it is not you.  
Now shew your love above your int'rest  
wrought, [brought;

And let young *Strepson* to my arms be  
He'll hear his friend: You've such a mov-  
ing strain, [vain!

Sure, when for me, you cannot move in  
If for yourself, you urg'd so well before,  
You'll better plead for one you love far more!  
Much more she said; but, struck with the  
surprize! [from my eyes:

Her words fled from my ears, her image  
Sunk in death's cold embrace, and gloomy  
night; [light.

But, ah! too soon again return'd to hated  
The



The CURE.

**A**Myntas raging with the pains of love,  
Retiring fought his frenzy to remove;  
To a cool river's bank the swain repairs,  
By strength of reason to forget his cares.  
But e'en amidst the streams his fever burns,  
Nor all the water empty'd from the urns  
Of river deities, cou'd cool his flame,  
For still he sigh'd at dear *Liberia's* name;  
Each wanton echo robb'd him of his ease,  
And every sporting *Nereid* sooth'd his fond disease.

Thus whilst he languish'd for a cure in vain,  
And sighs succeeding sighs encreas'd his pain,  
Immortal *Pallas* from her shining sphere  
Came down, to wipe away the swain's despair.

She told him, the fair sex were all deceit;  
Their vows were false, their very tears a cheat,  
Shew'd him the danger of their practis'd  
How certain ruin lay beneath their smiles.  
As from a dream he wak'd with sweet surprise,  
Resolv'd no more to fall love's sacrifice,  
Since none can be a lover, and be wise.

STREPHON.

*Wrote Extempore on hearing the Character of a  
Lady lately deceas'd in the Isle of Wight,  
without mentioning her Name.*

**T**HEN was there one to grace the human kind,  
Of such a pleasing form, and heavenly mind!  
Honour unspotted, and a conscience clear!  
Whose looks were artless, and her words sincere!  
Who curb'd each passion, rais'd each low  
And soar'd as high as virtue could require!  
Supremely blest with all the affluent store  
Of good, which heav'n can give, or we implore!  
Who never did an act she wish'd undone!—  
This must be virtue's self, or — *Dillington!*

A S O N G.

**Y**E modern belles, who laugh at love,  
And all the sweets of virtuous joy,  
Who idly take delight to rove,  
And in vain follies live and die:  
But, ah! what transient joys ye know!  
How faint the pleasures which ye feel!  
Your greatest joys are mix'd with woe;  
And all your pleasures wound like steel.  
Then, *virtue*, now assume thy pow'r,  
Thy conquest o'er each *fair* maintain:  
And from this white auspicious hour,  
Begin to date thy gentle reign.  
And ye, *Britannia's* blooming fair,  
With joy submit her sway to own:  
She'll guard you with maternal care,  
And grant you joys till now unknown.

HYMN for SICKNESS.

**Y**ES, Lord! thy hand has sunk me low!  
Nor let one thought repine!  
I'd rather press this bed of woe,  
Than virtue's path decline!

What's best for *man*, *beav'n* best can see!  
Health might have prov'd my snare!  
Heav'n loves to let its servants be  
As blest as they can bear!

Affliction asks the mourner's part;  
And sigh the sufferer may:  
When tortures wring the fainting heart,  
What heart can then be gay?

Yet, that the patient's good's design'd,  
(And faith believes it true)  
Inspires a constancy of mind,  
Affliction can't subdue!

Perhaps the *woes*, that life supplies  
Give *raptures* power to please!  
Then is the dispensation wise,  
That fits for *those* by *these*.

The softest calm a *storm* foregoes;  
Life's brightest hour, a *shade*:  
Its richest charms, gay summer owes  
To winter's scenes survey'd.

Yet from th' experiment I shrink!—  
All's *vast*, and *final* there! —  
Stand dauntless on *for-ever's* brink  
What hardy hero dare!

Of two extremes, and which unknown,  
One proves my endless doom! —  
I rise before th' eternal throne —  
Or plunge to central gloom! —

I fix, if heaven with grace abound,  
As best for *all* shall be! —  
If right my little sphere be found,  
I fix as best for *me*!

O thou! whose favour more I prize  
Than all beneath the sky!  
Say, "I am thine" it shall suffice,  
And I can smile and die!

INVALID.

On Miss CARTER of DEAL.

**W**HAT god of musick will assist my  
lays, [praise!  
And teach an artless youth to sing thy  
What patroness of verse inspire my song,  
To paint thee brightest of the virgin throng?  
No *Lydian* goddess tunes the string like thee,  
No *sylvan* scene can charm to that degree,  
No *Daphne's* glowing cheek and modesty.  
*Laurinda*,auteous as the rising morn,  
Bright as the streaming beams from *Cynthia's*  
horn;  
Sweet as the vi'let, as the lily fair, —[air.  
Fresh as the rose, when fann'd by ambient  
By thee we learn to steer "the golden  
mean," [is seen:  
And by thy outward dress, thy gentle mind  
Pompos

Pompous apparel, and the pride of state,  
Are not so much thy envy as thy hate.  
Thy modest decency attracts our sight,  
And on thy form we gaze with fond delight:  
Thy genteel air, neither too stiff nor free,  
But just what true deportment ought to be.

But, ah! how faint, how dull these numbers are,

By far too weak to paint a matchless fair.  
What tho' thy beauty emulates the rose,  
Thy lovely mind does brighter charms disclose:

[tains,  
There wisdom pleas'd, her awful seat main-  
There wit and learning, sway'd by judgment  
reigns.

[sage,  
Thou who with pleasure read'st the moral  
And with keen penetration scans each page:  
O would thy sex from thy example know,  
That all but virtue's joys is vanity and woe\*.  
Would they with fond attention near some  
flood,

Hear thee discourse of perfect, fair and good\*.  
Thy light and colours † soon would charm  
their soul,

[controul,  
And each coquettish, wavering thought  
Where wit and reason, exquisitely join'd,  
Pour renovating pleasures on the mind:

In thy discourse we find a heav'nly charm,  
T'enliven marble, and cold anch'rites warm.  
Go on, bright maid, pursue fair wisdom's  
rules,

And scorn the idle vanities of fools; [task,  
Thy guardian † goddess will approve each  
Nor will she e'er refuse what thou can'st  
ask;

[thine,  
Sense, reason, judgment, beauty, all are  
And speak thee favourite of a power divine.

#### THE SURPRISE.

Humbly inscrib'd to Miss — of Gloucester.

BY fortune led,  
A lovely maid,  
So caught my wand'ring sight;  
Ne'er did the like  
My fancy strike:

How great was my delight!

No nymph, I swear,

Can equal her;

All beauties in her shine:

And I of bliss

Should never miss,

Could I but call her — mine!

#### ILL HABIT. A FABLE.

WE boast our freedom in debate;  
Yet live—as tho' compell'd by fate:  
For habit sways, like second nature,  
In man, that thinking, thoughtless creature.

A fox, depress'd with vicious age,  
Consults Hippocrates the sage,

('Twas in those antient friendly times,  
When beasts with men convers'd in rhymes)  
To know what exercise, what diet,  
Would best protract his life in quiet.

The doctor felt the feeble pulse,  
And saw the fibrous parts convulse;

Then thus his patient's case declar'd:

"Sir, your digestion is impair'd:

"To you no flesh-meats can be good;

"Use milk, and farinaceous food,

"With roots, and herbs, of texture soft;

"And easy walks, repeated oft."

Whether or not he took his fee,  
Quacks ask; but authors don't agree.

The fox resolv'd, like any man,  
He'd close pursue this healthful plan.

No blood distain'd his tongue or gullet;

But so! he cry'd, at sight of pullet:

Grew mighty great with kitchen Mary;

Purloin'd from nothing—but the dairy;

And that, in such a thief as he,

Was thought surprizing honesty.

Th' effects appear: His qualms are gone;

His nerves acquire a brisker tone;

With firmer ease he draws his breath.—

Thus far succeeds—the fear of death.

Confess, great George, in this one thing,

The subject's equal to the king:

When love of life from danger wakes,

Each to his regimen betakes;

And you, in majesty tho' high,

Bleed, purge, abstain, as well as I.

To me—tho' life exists alone,

And marks no annals but my own,

Remote from dignity and fame,

'Tis royal pleasure, that I am.

'Tis virtue, not th' imperial stage,

That gives my sovereign florid age;

Excess the scepter'd hand will shake,

Tho' crown'd, the beated head will ache.

Ammon's great son was drown'd in wine:

But temperance lengthens Brunswick's line.

Here choice admits of no appeal;

And, when for yesterday I feel,

Truth makes my heart acquit my fate;

The fault's in me, and not in state.

But kings and poets now we quit,

Our fox had not this virtuous wit:

Old habit strong in beasts as men,

With better health returns agen.

Why milk and roots? He is not sick:

And hunger recommends a chick.

The hen-roost, shambles of the fox,

Betrays anew the want of locks.

The feather'd floor, th' exhausted yolks,

Alarm'd the farmer, and his folks.

Recourse is had to traps and gins:

Who kills the fox, a capon wins.

Needless their cares: For short the time,

Before, self-punish'd for his crime,

The

\* Alluding to a nocturnal ode to Wisdom, wrote by this lady. † Sir Isaac Newton's dialogues explained for the use of the ladies, in six dialogues on light and colours, translated by this ingenious lady, from the Italian of Signior Algarotti. ‡ Minerva.



The glutton, gorg'd from day to day,  
Was lifeless found amidst his prey.

Hail, health, and temperance thy nurse!  
Birth, honours, reputation, purse,  
Without you, happiness must miss:  
With you, ev'n poverty is bliss.  
But habit, devious still from truth,  
Neglects you both, in age and youth.

Fuller \*, recover'd from the phibific,  
Applauds, prescribes Gymnastick Physick;  
But weak in act, in words tho' wise,  
Forgets his rules; debauches, dies.  
Alas, how peopled is his school!  
We read, resolve, and—play the fool.

The member thus, of obvious note,  
Self-conscious of his barter'd vote,  
When pleads the patriot Britain's cause,  
Her rights, immunities, and laws;  
What shameful stains corruption brings,  
Not purg'd by titles, hid by strings!  
A while with sharp compunction stung,  
He trembles, bites his venal tongue;  
And vows, when next her int'rests call,  
His country shall ingross him all.  
But soon the slight impression ends:  
Emoluments, engagements, friends,  
Before the question's put, rush in;  
He takes the bribe, repeats the sin.  
Look in the list of names, and tell 'em;  
He rolls again with P \*, and P \* \*.

Yet not like nature's this relapse:  
The member gets a place, perhaps.  
He suffers, to himself who sins:  
Who wrongs his country, honour wins.  
One lives in misery, one elate:  
Both sink indeed,—but this, in state.

Fruitless and vain is either's plea;  
The man's to blame, not destiny.  
Let virtue's empire be confest,  
Let resolution guard the breast;  
Habits in both shall wear away,  
Reason shall fill her golden ray;  
The private life with healthful days,  
The publick, with his country's praise.

The WOLF reform'd. A FABLE.

A Wolf so far in butchery did go,  
That all the country rose upon its  
foe: [and noise,  
Pursu'd by pitchforks, broomsticks, stones,  
Dogs, shepherds, women, husbandmen,  
and boys,  
He thought 'twas best at present to secede;  
So crav'd a truce with mutton.—'Twas  
agreed.

The savage beast retiring to the wood,  
Lick'd clean his chops, and vow'd a fast  
from blood;  
Fawning familiarly came oft in sight,  
By sheep and shepherds seen without af-  
fright.

\* Author of *Medicina Gymnastica*. After recovering from a most deplorable state of health, chiefly by the use of exercise, he took again to drinking of spirituous liquors, which occasioned a fatal relapse. † The death of this lady, one of the most extraordinary women of her age, but been lately mention'd in the *advertisements* from Paris.

The surly dogs, less cautious not to offend,  
Were daily beat, for barking at their friend.  
When *Isgrim* sees the neighbourhood thus  
quiet,

Nature returns; he longs for change of diet;  
Leaps the neglected fence; invades the fold;  
And what ensu'd—want *Britons* to be told:  
E'er this disaster happen'd, all allow,  
*Æsop* had warn'd the dupes,—as I do now.

The QUESTION. A SONG.

To Miss ELIZABETH THOMAS.

MYRA, you forfeit me a kiss,  
Unless you tell me what it is,  
That's woman's greatest pleasure!  
Is it to attend at plays, parades,  
At opera's, balls, or masquerades,  
Coquetting without measure?  
Or is it, when in beauty's pride,  
Destin'd to be a happy bride,  
You bless a faithful boy?  
Or had you rather kill your hours,  
With soppy, priggish paramours,  
In empty *Je ne sçay quoy*.  
No; rather than from crowds of beaux  
To have a husband, I would chuse  
Ever to live unblest:  
I ne'er could bear the rough controuls  
Of wretched transmigrated souls,  
Monkeys in modern drefs.  
Give me the man, with sense and parts  
To humanize the roughest hearts,  
And sooth the face of woe.  
One like *Ardelio*, noble youth,  
With virtue, honour, beauty, truth;  
But not a senseless beau.

Monsieur VOLTAIRE,  
Of the NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY.

To the Marchioness DU CHATELET †.  
Translated by Mr. BANCKS.

Immortal Emily, capacious mind,  
Pallas of France, and glory of thy kind;  
Surpassing age ev'n in thy bloom of youth,  
The pupil, friend, of Newton, and of truth,  
Thy fires transpierce me, and thy charms  
controul,

I feel the force, the brightness of thy soul;  
To thee attracted, I renounce the bays,  
Sought on the stage, while yet I liv'd on  
praise.

My wit, corrected, roves not as before,  
Of vain applause idolatrous no more.

Let earth-born *Rufus* with resentment rave,  
And drag his senseless fury to the grave,  
In rhyme still straining—coldly to enclose  
Some trivial thought, that would depreciate  
prose;

That harmless thunder let him hurl at me,  
Which first his rage for others might decree.

To

To blast my fame let pedant *Zoilus* seek,  
And spread unmeaning malice once a week.  
With me their envy withers in the bud :  
I see no tracks imprinted in the mud.

*Philosophy*, all charming, pow'rful queen,  
Lifts the wise mind above corroding spleen.  
Happy on high where *Newton* now remains,  
Knows he on earth if enmity yet reigns ?  
Not more than he my enemies I know,  
While *truth* august invites me from below,  
Already, see ! She opes the gate of day,  
The lifts I enter and pursue my way ;  
The massy whirlpools, heaving still for  
place, [space,  
Heap'd without rule, and moving without  
Those learned phantoms vanish from my  
fight, [light :

And day comes on me with her genuine  
That vast expanse, of being the abode,  
Space which contains th'infinity of God,  
Sees in her breast this bounded system move,  
Of planets, worlds, beneath us and above ;  
Whose whole extent, so wond'rous to our  
sense,

Is but a point, an atom in th'immenfe.

God speaks, and chaos at his voice subsides:  
In various orbs the mighty mass divides:  
At once they gravitate, they strive to fall,  
One center seeking, which attracts them all.  
That soul of nature, that all moving spring,  
Lay long conceal'd an unregarded thing ;  
Till *Newton's* compass, moving thro' the  
space,

Measures all matter, all discover'd place ;  
Finds motion's cause ; philosophy unleavens ;  
Lifts up the veil, and open'd are the hea-  
vens. [robe,

His learned hand unfolds the glitt'ring  
That clothes yon lucid, animated globe,  
Who guides the seasons, and who makes the  
day,

Mine eyes distinguish each emitted ray ;  
With purple, azure, emerald and rose,  
Th'immortal tissue of his habit glows.  
Each emanation, in pure substance, bears  
The various colours that all nature wears.  
These blended tints illuminate our eyes ;  
Give life to matter ; fill th' expanded skies.

Eternal pow'rs, who, near the King of  
kings, [wings,  
Burn with his fires, and cover with your  
His throne ; O tell us ! viewing *Newton's*  
plan, [man ?

Were you not jealous of that wond'rous  
The sea too hears him. With stupen-  
dous dance

I see the humid element advance.

Tow'rs heav'n it rises ; heav'n attracts it  
high : [nigh,

But central power, more potent, as more  
Each effort stops : The sea recoils ; it roars ;  
Sinks in its bed, and rolls against the shores.

Ye comets, dreaded like the bolts of *Jove* ;  
In vast ellipses regularly rove :

September, 1749.

Cease with your motion mortals to affright ;  
Remount, descend near the great orb of  
light ;

E lance your fires ; fly, and, as each appears,  
Restore the vigour of exhausted spheres.

Thou, sister of the sun, who, in the skies,  
Of dazzled sages mock'd the feeble eyes,  
*Newton* has mark'd the limits of thy race :  
March on ; illumine night ; we know thy  
place.

Earth, change thy form ; let the great  
law of matter,

The pole depressing, elevate th' equator ;  
Pole, fix'd to sight, avoid the frozen car,  
The constellation of the *Northern Bear* ;  
Embrace in each of thy immense careers,  
Near twenty thousand centuries of years,

How beautiful these objects ! how the  
mind [fin'd !

Flies to these truths, enlighten'd and re-  
Yes, in the breast of God, from matter free,  
It hears the voice of that eternal *He* !

Thou, whom that voice familiarly invites,  
Say, ev'n in youth, the season of delights,  
How hast thou dar'd, in spite of custom's  
force,

To move so boldly thro' so vast a course ?  
To follow *Newton* in that boundless road,  
Where nature's lost, and ev'ry thing but God ?

Pursuing thee, I venture to advance,  
And bring home *truth*, that wanderer, to  
*France*.

Where *Algarotti*, sure to please and teach,  
Conducts the stranger to the *Latian* beach,  
With native flow'rs adorns the beautiful  
maid,

And *Tyber* wonders at such worth display'd ;  
I grasp the compass, and the outlines trace,  
And with coarse crayons imitate her face ;  
Th'immortal fair, all simple, noble, grand ;  
Should I attempt it, my unskilful hand  
To her, as thee, no lustre could impart,  
Above all praise, and far above my art.

To *Butcher Goffe*. *Extempore*.

I Find, old friend ! I am mistaken—  
Pray, where's the slice of well dry'd  
bacon,

Thou saidst thou wouldst transmit to me  
By thy own waggon, carriage-free ?  
I tell thee, thou dost seem afraid,  
As if thou never should'st be paid.  
Of shillings twelve the sum, tis true,  
Already is thy lawful due :

And thou art sensible twelve more  
Exactly make one pound and four ;  
The which I promise thee to pay,  
Perhaps the latter end of *May* ;  
Or if it can't be quite so soon,  
Thou shalt be sure to ha't in *June* !  
Then, prithee, send it in a trice  
To thy obedient slave, *H. Price*.

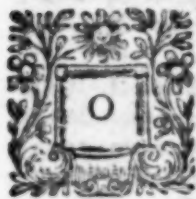
Receiv'd this money of the poet,  
Witness my hand, that all may know it.

*Will. Goffe*



# Monthly Chronologer.

*Extract of a Letter from Kewick in Cumberland, Aug. 29.*



ON the 22d instant, in the division of *St. John's*, they had a most terrible thunder - shower, which lasted from six till ten that night. At *Asmorb*, the family being in bed, were alarm'd with the noise of water in the house; and the landlord, on getting up to see what was the matter, stepp'd mid-thigh deep in water; and observing the water increase, he carry'd his wife up stairs on his back to the loft, and the rest of his family into the barn: But suspecting that the house would fall, the husband and wife went waist-deep to the barn also; where they had not been long before the water obliged the whole family to remove from thence likewise, to the tops of the hay-mows, till it abated. One *Annas Dickinson* had all the doors and door-checks of her house, barn, byre, &c. and six trusses of hay in the barn, taken away by the water; which also drove down a large orchard wall, swept away all the trees, and left the ground quite bare. Three fields near the fell bottom are torn up, two of which can never be call'd arable land again. Mr. *Layth's* mill was beat to pieces, excepting the door-end. One of the mill-stones cannot be found, and the other was carried off a good distance. Such a break of rocks was beat down upon the mill, that there are thousands of cart-loads of stones about it. *Timothy Walker's* house is so shatter'd, that he is removed from it, and *John Walker* had all his goods overset by the water, and lost a chest with 10l. in it. All the walls and hedges adjoining to the fell were wash'd down. — In our neighbourhood the river had over-run and spoil'd all our fields.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Credit near Cockermouth in Cumberland, dated Sept. 3.*

The eruption of the mountain of *St. John's*, near this place, is matter of great speculation to all the virutosi in these parts: It happen'd in the night between the 22d and 23d past, in the midst of the most terrible lightning and thunder that ever was seen or heard by the oldest man living; a large rock near the top of the mountain being entirely rent asunder; out of which came so great a deluge of water, and that with such violence and rapidity,

as carried all before it, such as solid stones of incredible weight, houses, barns, mills, &c. and even erazed their very foundations, so that you cannot now tell where they stood; the mill-stones are carried some hundred yards from the mill, and tofs'd upon the rubbish and sand, the quantity of which is so great, that it has laid waste a large tract of arable and meadow land, which will for the future be for ever spoiled, being as deep in some places as the tops of trees.

It would surpass all credit to give you every particular circumstance of this surprising cataract, which still continues to discharge a large quantity of water of such a strange nature as to tincture all the river *Derwent*, quite down to the sea, which must be near 20 miles. — The damage done to the hay, corn, and proprietors of the neighbouring fields and houses, is computed at near 4000l.

*Extract of a Letter from Ratibor in Silesia, Sept. 6, N. S.*

The locusts made their appearance yesterday in these parts, and this morning a swarm flew over this town, extending a mile in breadth, and taking up six hours in their passage: Their flight was directed towards *Leobscutze* and *Cosel*. We have just receiv'd advice, that those terrible insects have entirely devoured, in the lordship of *Rubnig*, a great quantity of oats, barley and millet, which was not yet got in. Letters from *Greutshourg* and several other districts in *Silesia*, make mention of the like devastations; but it is in *Poland* that this dreadful plague falls heaviest, particularly in the neighbourhood of *Wiclaw*, where the inhabitants are reduced to the extreamest misery by these insects.

*Extract of a Letter from Prague, Sept. 13, N. S.*

We have receiv'd advice that 4 great swarms of locusts are ravaging the circle of *Pilsen* in this kingdom; and according to letters from *Budweis*, a prodigious quantity of those insects had infected all the country round about that city, the inhabitants of which, in conjunction with the peasants and a detachment of the garison, who took with them 8 field-pieces, did at last drive away the locusts, by firing upon them with those pieces, making a hideous clutter with kettles, frying pans, &c. and ringing all the bells: But those troublesome guests did not

not remove far; for within a league of the town they settled in such great numbers on the trees, that many of the branches broke down under the load. All the following night the people burnt straw under those trees, by which means they destroy'd as many of those insects as fill'd 160 sacks; but they might have spared themselves this labour, for it is next to attempting to drink up the sea. The next morning the same swarm came within half a league of the city, where they eat up two cart loads of hay in a trice, as one may say; after which they took their flight by *Frauenburg*, towards *Wodnian* and *Thein*.

*Extract of a Letter from Ratisbon, Sept. 15, N. S.*

We continue to receive from all quarters dismal news of the locusts, all the country round about us being overspread with them. *Bavaria* has a great share of the desolation; and we hear from *Aichach*, that a great swarm has pass'd by that place in 3 columns, each of which was 300 paces in breadth, and in the whole took up 3 hours in their passage. This army was preceded by a kind of van-guard or scouts, and took its flight by *Blumenthal*, darkening the air to such a degree that one could not see the sky. Another large swarm has been seen at *Ingolstadt*, whose passage by that city lasted an hour and a half, and they seem'd to direct their flight towards *Neubourg*.

Letters from *Frankfort*, dated *Sept. 20, N. S.* inform us, that the locusts were come into *Swabia* and *Franconia*, making the same havoc as they had already done elsewhere. [See our Mag. for 1748, p. 336, 384, 407; and a curious figure of this surprising creature, p. 342.]

On *Aug. 29*, an order was made out to the exchequer for remitting to *Scotland* the money certified by the lords of sessions, due to the nobility and gentry, &c. on account of the heretable jurisdictions in that kingdom, abolish'd by act of parliament. (See Mag. for 1748, p. 189.)

The margrave of *Anspach*, on being invested with the order of the garter, presented to *Sir Charles Hanbury Williams* a magnificent ring set with a large brilliant; and to *Mr. Anstis* he made a present of 300 ducats, besides the gold-hilted sword his highness wore, and 100 ducats more for his cloaths, which belonged to the king of arms by virtue of his office. (See p. 252.)

SUNDAY, *Sept. 3.*

A terrible fire broke out at *Newport* in *Shropshire*, which in about 2 hours time consum'd near 20 houses.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a boat going from *Somerset-stairs* to *Casper's-Gardens*, with 8 persons in it, was overset

by a sudden squall of wind, and 5 of them, viz. 4 men and a boy were drowned.

THURSDAY, 7.

The parliament, which stood prorogu'd to *Sept. 14*, was order'd to be further prorogu'd to *Nov. 16*. (See p. 382.)

FRIDAY, 8.

*Thomas Wallis*, Esq; lately elected one of the sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, (see p. 382) having sworn off, and *Thomas Corbet*, Esq; the other sheriff elect, having been chosen under the denomination of *salter*, whereas it should have been, *grocer*, a new election came on this day; when *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; alderman and stationer, and a worthy representative in parliament of this city, and *Thomas Corbet*, Esq; citizen and grocer, were chosen by a majority of hands; but a poll was demanded and granted in favour of *William Whitaker*, Esq; alderman and clothworker, against *Mr. Corbet*, which began the next day, and ended on the 16th, when *Mr. alderman Whitaker* was declar'd duly elected, the numbers for him being 659, and for *Mr. Corbet* 105.

SATURDAY, 9.

His excellency the earl of *Harrington*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, set out for *Chester*, in order to embark for that kingdom.

THURSDAY, 14.

Was held a general court of the governor and company of the *Bank of England*, when a dividend of 2 1-half per cent. for interest and profits for the half-year ending at *Michaelmas*, was agreed to: The war-rants to be payable the 16th of *October* next.

The sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when the following 19 criminals receiv'd sentence of death, viz. *John Wilson* and *Eosman Penley*, for a riot in the *Strand*, (see p. 334.) *John Collison* and *George Aldridge*, for stealing a gelding and a mare, the property of *Thomas Baker*; *James Arnold*, for assaulting and robbing *Mr. William Whitebread* of a silver watch; *John Mooney*, for assaulting and robbing *Mr. Seymour Stocker* of a gold watch: *David Boyd*, for assaulting and robbing *Mr. Edward Newway* of his wig; *Cornelius Donovan*, for assaulting and robbing *Thomas Bentley* of a coat, a pair of silver shoe buckles, and other things; *Thomas Robinson* and *John Cross*, for assaulting and robbing *Henry Thompson* and *Elizabeth Knop* upon the king's highway; *William Lacy*, on the oath of *Edward Anderson*, for being concerned with him in assaulting and robbing *Henry Appen*; *John Graham*, for robbing *Mr. Nelson* on *Tower-Hill*; *John Alford*, for robbing *Mr. Lillwall* on the highway; *William Cavenagh*, *Tbo. Mynott*, and



and *Thomas Haffate*, for robbing *Alexander Bailly* of a silver watch, and other things; *James Maginnis*, for assaulting and robbing *Paul Gotobed* on the highway; *Mary Dwyer*, for robbing capt. *Harris* of a silver watch; and *Thomas Crawford*, for returning from transportation.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 26.

The king has been pleased to grant the dignities of a baron and earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, unto his grace *Algernon* duke of Somerset, by the name, style, and title of baron *Warkworth*, in the county of Northumberland, and earl of Northumberland: To hold the same to him, and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to Sir *Hugh Smithson*, of *Stanwick* in the county of York, baronet, (son-in-law to the said duke of Somerset) and the heirs male of his body by the lady *Elizabeth Smithson* his present wife, (daughter of the said duke of Somerset) and, in default of such issue, the dignities of baroness *Warkworth*, of *Warkworth* castle, and countess of Northumberland, to the said lady *Elizabeth Smithson*, and the dignities of baron *Warkworth*, and earl of Northumberland to her heirs male.

His majesty has also been pleased to grant unto his grace *Algernon* duke of Somerset, the dignities of a baron and earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, style and title of baron of *Cockermouth* in the county of Cumberland, and earl of *Egremont* in the said county of Cumberland; to hold the same to him, and the heirs male of his body; and, in default of such issue, to Sir *Charles Wyndham*, of *Orchard-Wyndham* in the county of Somerset, baronet, (nephew to the said duke of Somerset) and the heirs male of his body; and, in default of such issue, to *Percy Wyndham Obrian*, of *Short Grove* in the county of Essex, Esq; (brother to the said Sir *Charles Wyndham*, and nephew to the said duke of Somerset) and the heirs male of his body.

THURSDAY, 28.

*Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; alderman and stationer, and *William Whitaker*, Esq; alderman and clothworker, were sworn into the office of sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, at *Guildhall*, and on Saturday, the 30th, they were sworn in at *Westminster*. (See p. 431.)

FRIDAY, 29.

Sir *Samuel Pennant*, Knt. alderman of *Bishopsgate* ward, was unanimously elected lord mayor of London for the year ensuing.

A RECEIPT for distemper'd Cattle.

TAKE two quarts of crab-verjuice, and boil in it three cloves of garlick, being first bruised, with rue, stinging nettles, and gill-run-by-ground, of each a handful: When strain'd and cool enough,

put into it a penny-worth of oil of turpentine, and give it the beast.

N. B. It should be given as soon as the beast sinks of her milk, which is a certain symptom of the approach of the distemper; but it hath answered when the distemper has been far advanc'd.

W. F.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. REV. Mr. *Milner*, A. B. of *St. Edmund's Hall*, Oxford, to Miss *Molly Walford*.

Hon. Mr. *Dawney*, uncle to lord visc. *Downe*, to Miss *Roundell*, of *Marston* near York, a 30,000l. fortune.

Sept. 7. Rev. Mr. *Willet*, vicar of *St. Bride's*, to Miss *Ladbroke*, sister to Sir *Robert Ladbroke*.

*William Buckland*, Esq; to Miss *Prudence Bishop*, of *New-street*, *Covent Garden*.

Dr. *Lawfield*, a physician in *Long-Acre*, to Mrs. *English*.

9. Mr. *Master*, ironmonger, of *Smithfield*, to Miss *Asgill*, of *Red-Lion-Street*, *Clerkenwell*.

Mr. *Sindney*, wine merchant, of *Crutched-Friars*, to Miss *Master*, of *Smithfield*.

12. *Nicholas Matthews*, of *Lee* in Kent, Esq; to Miss *Isabella Oram*, of the *Grange*, in *Southwark*.

15. Rt. Hon. *James* lord *Boyd*, eldest son to the late earl of *Kilmarnock*, to Miss *Rebecca Lockhart*.

*William Monson*, Esq; to Miss *Rowley*, a near relation to admiral *Rowley*.

28. Sir *Bouquier Wrey*, bart. member for *Barnstable*, to Miss *Edwards*, daughter of *John Edwards*, Esq; of the *Old Jewry*.

Aug. 29. The lady of Sir *Jeffery Archer*, deliver'd of a son and heir.

The lady of the Rev. Dr. *Egerton*, of a son and heir.

Her grace the dutchess of *Manschester*, wife of *Edward Hussy*, Esq; of a daughter, in *Ireland*.

Sept. 12. The lady of Sir *Francis Lovason*, of a son and heir.

14. The lady of *John Lewis*, of *Landloe*, in *Monmouthshire*, of a son and heir.

20. The countess of *Berkeley*, of a daughter.

The lady of *Thomas Brand*, Esq; memb. for *Tavistock*, of a son.

21. The lady of Sir *George Wheate*, bart. of a son.

23. The lady of *William Basil*, Esq; of a son.

26. The lady of Sir *Willoughby Aston*, bart. of *Wadley*, near *Farringdon*, *Berks*, sister of *Henry Pye*, Esq; knight of the shire for that county, of a son and heir.

The lady of the lord visc. *Duncannon*, (one of the lords of the admiralty) and daughter to the duke of *Devonshire*, of a son and heir.

DEATHS

## DEATHS.

Aug. 25. **T**homas Gatehouse, Esq; at his seat at *Wallop* in *Hampshire*, who had been steward to many of the nobility and gentry.

*John Crewe*, of *Crewe-Hall* in *Cheeshire*, Esq; aged 68, great grandson and heir of the Rt. Hon. Sir *Randolph Crewe*, knt. lord chief justice of *England* in the reign of *K. Charles I.* He represented the county of *Chester* in several parliaments, and his great estate of 15,000*l.* per ann. devolves to his eldest son *John Crewe*, Esq; one of the representatives in the present parliament for *Chester*.

27. The Rt. Hon. the lord *Carbery*, of the kingdom of *Ireland*.

Sept. 1. Rev. Dr. *Baker*, canon residentiary of *St. Paul's*, rector of *St. Michael's Cornhill*, and of *Barnes* in *Surrey*; and uncle to *William Baker*, Esq; one of the aldermen of this city.

*John Grover*, Esq; clerk of the committee of elections, and clerk of the ingrossments to the Hon. house of commons.

2. Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of *Uxbridge*, aged near 100.

4. *John James Heidegger*, Esq; who was a native of *Switzerland*, aged near 90.

Mr. *Barton*, mercer to his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, and one of the common-council for the ward of *Farringdon* without.

5. *Marmaduke Allington*, Esq; barrister of law, and one of the benchers of *Lincoln's Inn*.

12. Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of *Pembroke*, relict of the late earl, and wife of the Hon. *John Mordaunt*, Esq;

13. The lady of *Robert Bertie*, of *Uffington* in *Lincolnshire*, Esq; one of the daughters of Dr. *Mead*.

14. The Rt. Hon. *Richard Temple*, lord viscount and baron *Cobham*, col. of a reg. of dragoons, field-marshal, and ranger of *Windsor forest*, and one of his majesty's most Hon. privy council. His lordship dying without issue, the dignities of viscountess and baroness *Cobham* come to Mrs. *Grenville*, his lordship's second sister, and mother of *Richard Grenville*, Esq; memb. of parliament for *Buckingham*.

19. Hon. *James Bruce*, Esq; judge of the court of common pleas in *Barbadoes*.

21. *Robert Britiffe*, Esq; at *Norwich*, in the 86th year of his age, an eminent counsellor at law, and formerly recorder of that city, which he represented in several parliaments.

23. Hon. lieutenant-general *Charles Frampton*, Esq;

24. *Thomas Dummer*, Esq; deputy master of the great wardrobe, and father of *Thomas Lee Dummer*, Esq; member for *Newport* in the Isle of *Wight*.

Sir *Waskin William Wynne*, of *Wynsfay* in

*Denbighshire*, bart. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, which fractur'd his skull, and he expired in two hours after.

## Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

**H**enry *Fuller*, M. A. presented to the rectory of *Northstoneham*, in *Hampshire*.—Mr. *Walker*, chosen by the dean and chapter, a canon of *Wells cathedral*.—*Waters*, B. D. presented to the rectory of *Syddington* in *Bucks*.—Mr. *Wintoun*, to the rectory of *All-Saints* in *Lincoln*.—Rev. Dr. *Hume*, to the rectory of *Barnes* in *Surrey*, in the room of the late Dr. *Baker*.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**L**IEUT. Col. *Howard*, made col. of the Reg. of foot, commanded by lieut. gen. Sir *Charles Howard* his father, who resign'd in favour of his son.—Lieut. col. *George Walsh*, of *Powlet's* marines, reformed, made lieut. col. of the late *Barrell's* reg. of foot, in the room of lieut. col. *Robert Rich*, promoted to be col.—Capt. *James Thorne* made major of that regiment.—*Robert Payne*, Esq; appointed agent for all the troops in *North-Britain*, as also deputy governor of *Stirling castle*.—Ensign *Robert Hampton*, promoted to be lieut. in col. *Dejean's* reg. of foot at *Minorca*.—Mr. *Robinson*, chosen apothecary to *St. Bartholomew's* hospital.—*Benj. Robbins*, Esq; appointed by the court of directors of the *East India* company, their chief engineer of all their forts, &c. in the *East-Indies*.

## Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

**A**lexander *Gillenders*, of *St. John Wapping*, oilman.—*John Collick*, of *Itchenor*, in *Sussex*, blacksmith.—*William Tooky*, late of *Uppingham* in *Rutlandshire*, mercer.—*Ralph Lister*, of *Gatehead* in the county of *Durham*, merchant.—*George Parker*, late of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, brewer.—*Charles Gissing*, of *Eye*, in *Suffolk*, grocer.—*William Jack*, of *Oakingham*, *Berks*, shopkeeper.—*John Special*, late of *Mile-end*, merchant.—*Nathan Tillotson*, late of *Whitechapel*, hofier, silversmith, and dealer in bottles.—*Martin Hickley*, of *St. Martin in the Fields*, victualler.—*William Simmonds*, of *Holborn*, vintner.—*William Taylor*, of *London*, warehouseman.—*David Taylor*, late of *Bristol*, hair-merchant.—*John Hornby*, late of *Helmley Blakemoor*, in *Yorkshire*, grocer, woollen-draper, and dealer.—*Joseph Fletcher*, of *Leadenhall-street*, cook.—*Richard Oakes*, of *Prescot-street* cornfactor and dealer.—*William Luten*, of the parish of *St. George, Hanover-Square*, goldsmith.—*William Mayne*, of the parish of *St. Eridget's*, otherwise *Bride's*, *London*, chinaman and glass-seller.—*John Bax*, late of *Ramsgate* in *Kent*, shopkeeper, and dealer.—*Joseph Poole*, of *Tower-street*, oilman.—*John Frier*, of *Mildenhall* in *Suffolk*, innkeeper.

Printed



PRICES of STOCKS in SEPTEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

BY letters from *Bern* in *Switzerland*, of the 31st ult. N. S. we are informed, that the proceedings on account of the late conspiracy were terminated by a sentence of outlawry, which the great council had passed against five of the accomplices who had escaped, two of whom they have since executed in effigy; but not content with this shew of an execution, they have promised a reward of 1000 crowns, to whomsoever shall produce them living, and 500 if dead, with an entire exemption from punishment, in case they kill them by any method or means whatsoever; and it is said, that the regency will soon publish an authentick account of this whole affair. In the mean time several letters from abroad give a different turn to this affair, and one in particular, which seems to come from a friend of the conspirators, has this remarkable conclusion, *viz.* 'Very considerable sums are from time to time drawn from the publick treasury, in order to augment the income of the baillages; that is to say, to encrease the appointments of the lucrative posts, which those families (meaning those that have the government in their hands) look upon as part of their patrimony. Provided that an employment be not altogether abject, large appointments are annexed to it, and it is reserved for one of the 200. The management of the money which particular persons of the canton have in *England*, was heretofore an advantage to a merchandizing burgher; but for ten years past this has been erected into a baillage, in order to deprive the burghers of it. So that upon the whole, according to a moderate computation, the body call'd the 200, have actually bestowed upon themselves an income of the yearly value of a million of *livers* *bernois*, which divided in a just proportion would make every body easy. The employments which by their meanness are not sought after by the people in power, amount to no more than 30,000 *livres* *per annum*. The advantages of commerce and manufactures the people are deprived of by the uncommon policy of the regency, and they cannot now, as heretofore, make their fortune by arms, for they are forbidden by a law of a new date to engage in any foreign service, and there is no body promoted in their own but the princes of the blood, that is to say, the sons, grandsons, and nephews, of the 200, (just as it was in *Holland* before the happy revolution there.)'

*Hague* Sept. 2. The *West India* company deliberated yesterday, and agreed to the proposal for conferring upon the prince stadtholder, the government and general direction of that company and of all the establishments that belong to it, upon the

same footing and with the same prerogatives which he enjoys as governor of the *East India* company.

There is a rumour in *Holland*, as if the *Dutch* colony in the island of *Batavia* in the *East Indies* had revolted, and set up a government of their own, independent of that their mother country.

*Paris*, Sept. 1. N. S. The 30th of last month we received letters from *Avignon*, advising, that the young pretender had suddenly made his appearance there again, whilst they thought him to be yet on the frontiers of *Poland*. But if we may credit what is added in the said letters, he will make no long stay at *Avignon*.—6. His majesty has this day published an arret, whereby all private persons are strictly charged not to establish any new religious foundations; nor even to leave any legacies or donations in favour of any of our convents, and moreover, that no religious society or community whatsoever, shall have the privilege of making any new acquisitions. All notaries likewise, are thereby prohibited, on severe penalties, to receive any free gifts or legacies in favour of any such societies.

From *Madrid* we have an account, published by authority, of a revolt in the *Carraccas* in *America*, headed by Don *John Francis de Leon*, a powerful and rich man in that country: That they have drove the company's factors out of the country, and obliged the *Spanish* governor to retire into the castle of *Guiaro*; and that they declare for a freedom of commerce.

By the way of *Lisbon* we have an account from *Algiers*, that commodore *Keppe* arrived there the 9th ult. with seven *English* men of war: That the next day he presented a letter from his *Britannick* majesty to the dey, and strongly pressed restitution of the effects taken on board the *Prince Frederick* packet boat; but after staying ten days there, he return'd again to *Portmahon* without receiving any proper satisfaction. (See p. 394.)

And by the way of *Gibraltar* we have an account from *Tetuan*, that Mr. *Latton*, the *British* ambassador to the emperor of *Morocco*, is detained prisoner, on account of some deficiency in the payments, for the release of the *English* captives by the late Mr. *Zolicofre*, who died a prisoner there on the same account.

From *Naples* we hear that four grenadiers of the regiment royal *Italian* having last month deserted, and taken refuge in a country church within the diocese of the bishop of *Venabro*, the council of war ordered them directly to be taken out and put to death, which so enrag'd the bishop, that he pronounced sentence of excommunication on



against all those who sign'd that order ; but the king sent him express orders not only to annul his sentence, but to burn it, and every other act he had made in consequence of it. Soon after his majesty had thus exerted his authority against that of the church, he had like to have been kidnapp'd by the *Algerines*, who appear'd upon that coast, and very near the capital, with a squadron of 11 ships, one of 40 guns with 500 men, four of 30 guns with 50 men each, and the other six from 18 to 24 guns with about 250 men each. By the master of an *English* ship that had been detained two days by these corsairs, they were informed, that the chief commander

of the squadron had made use of his ship to reconnoitre in the night time the little island of *Procida*, in order to know whether the king was, or would be there, to take the diversion of shooting pheasants, as his majesty is accustomed to do in that season. But luckily for him, he had been there, and was return'd to *Naples* before this squadron arrived.

The king of *Denmark* has not only renewed his subsidy treaty with *France*, but also, if any credit is to be given to letters from *Hambourg*, has set up a claim to the islands of *Schettland* and to an exclusive right of fishing in the northern seas, especially about those islands.

*The Monthly Catalogue for September, 1749.*

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. THE private Christian's daily Walk with God, pr. 6d. bound. *Reasonson*.

2. Arcana Cœlestia, quæ in Scriptura sacra seu verbo Domini sunt, detecta: Pars prima, pr. 6s. unbound. *Lewis*.

3. Discourses on Theological Subjects. Vol. I. By *James Foster*, D. D. pr. 10s. 6d. in Sheets. *Noon*.

4. Philosophical and Theological Works of *John Hutchinson*, Esq; in 12 Vols. 8vo, pr. 2l. 2s. *Hodges*.

5. \* Meditations and Contemplations, in 2 Vols. By *James Hervey*, A. B. 6th Edition, pr. 6s. *Rivington*.

6. The Principles of the Christian Religion. Translated from the *French*. By the Rev. Mr. *Lally*, 3 Vols. 8vo, pr. 13s. 6d. *Nourse*.

7. A Defence of Dr. *Middleton's* Free Enquiry, against Mr. *Dodwell*. By *Frederick Toll*, M. A. price 1s. 6s. *Shuckburgh*. (See p. 391.)

8. A Rational Concordance, or an Index to the Bible. By *Matthew Pilkington*, L. L. B. pr. 3s. *Rivington*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9. An Essay, occasion'd by the contagious Distemper still raging among the Cattle in many Parts of this Kingdom, pr. 6d. *Hitch*.

10. Characters in Dancing, drawn from real Life. Concluding with a Rhapsody in the *Miltonick* Stile, pr. 6d. *Owen*.

11. Some Remarks on, *The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared*. By *Vin. Perronet*, A. M. pr. 2d. *Roberts*.

*For the Distemper amongst the Cattle.*

TAKE of *Barbadoes* tar four ounces, quicksilver two ounces, rub them together in a mortar till the mercury disappears; then add the following, all finely pounded; nitre two ounces, rock-allum and nutmegs of each one ounce, *Armenian bole* as much as is sufficient to make the whole into 8 balls: Give the beast one every evening and morning, for prevention or cure. Let the regimen or diet be turnip-mashes.—Laying all hypothesis and philosophizing aside, the honest unfortunate farmer is earnestly advised to try the foregoing, and he will not repent his labour.

*Eden's Hill, Sept. 25, 1749.*

J. R.

12. A Letter to a young Lady newly married, in *French* and *English*, pr. 6d. *J. Osborn*. (See p. 392.)

13. Great Merit triumphant over scandalous Invektives: Or, The Characters of two of the most eminent Lord Chancellors, pr. 6d. *Owen*. (See p. 419.)

14. The Conspirators. A Tragi-Comic Opera. As it was acted in *England* and *Ireland*, without Applause, pr. 1s. *Davis* in *Piccadilly*.

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16. Characteristicks of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times. By *Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury*. In 3 Vols, pr. 6s. bound *Nourse, Vaillant*.

17. Commentarius Medicus de Aphthis nostratibus, seu Belgarum *SPROUW*. Autore *Vincentio Ketelaer*, M. D. pr. 1s. *Cooper*.

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SERMONS.

20. A Sermon at the Triennial Visitation of the Bishop of *Chester*, at *Carmel* in *Lancashire*. By *John Ashton*, M. A. pr. 6d. *Tenson*.

21. A Sermon before the Duke of *Newcastle* at the University of *Cambridge*, July 2, 1749. By *Samuel Squire*, D. D. pr. 6d. *Batburs*.

22. Sermons on various Subjects. By *J. Farwell*, pr. 4s. *Noon*.